The Adams Sentinel.

At $2 00 per annum, in advance— Or $2 50 if not paid within the year.

ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Advertisements, $1 per square for 3 weeks; 25 cents per square for each continuance.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—*Washington.*

VOL. L. GETTYSBURG, PA. MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1850. NO. 16.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have entered into Partnership for the Practice of the Law in the several Courts of Adams county. Office in South Baltimore street, three doors South of the Court-house, the same heretofore occupied by D. M. Smyser. All business entrusted to their care, attended to with fidelity and despatch.

DANIEL M. SMYSER,
WILLIAM M'SHERRY.

N. B. During my absence this winter at Harrisburg, Mr. M'Sherry is also authorized to attend to my old unfinished business, and will be in constant communication with me relative to the same. DANIEL M. SMYSER.

Dec. 24. 3m

D. M'CONAUGHY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the Southwest Corner of the Public Square, one door west of George Arnold's Store, formerly occupied as a Law Office by John M'Conaughy, Esq. deceased.—He solicits, and by prompt and faithful attention to business in his profession, it will be his endeavor to merit confidence and patronage.

☞ D. M'CONAUGHY will also attend promptly to all business entrusted to him as

AGENT AND SOLICITOR
For Patents and Pensions.

He has made arrangements through which he can furnish very desirable facilities to applicants, and entirely relieve them from the necessity of a journey to Washington, on application to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, April 5. tf

James G. Reed,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE on the south side of the Public Square, two doors west of the "Sentinel" Office.

April 10. tf

WM. B. M'CLELLAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE South East Corner of the Franklin House, formerly occupied as Sheriff's Office, by Geo. W. M'Clellan, Esq.

Dec. 23. tf

REMOVAL.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.,
DENTIST.

HAS removed his Office to the building opposite the Lutheran Church in Chambersburg street, two doors east of Mr. Middlecoff's Store, where those wishing to have any Dental operations performed, are respectfully invited to call.

REFERENCES.

Dr. C. N. Berluchy,	Rev. J. C. Watson, D. D.,
" D. Horner,	" C. P. Krauth, D. D.
" C. A. Cowgill,	" Prof. M. Jacobs,
" D. Gilbert,	" " H. L. Baugher,
Prof. Stoever,	" " W. M. Reynolds.

Gettysburg, July 3. tf

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY
AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues to carry on the FOUNDRY BUSINESS, in all its branches, at his old establishment, in the Western part of Gettysburg, where he has constantly on hand all sorts of

HOLLOWARE,

such as Kettles, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Pans Griddles, &c. of all sizes: also, *STOVES* of every size and variety, including Common, Parlor, Air-tight and Cooking Stoves—among them the far-famed HATHAWAYS.

To Farmers he would say, he has on hand an excellent assortment of

THRESHING MACHINES,

Hovey's celebrated Straw-cutters; the renowned Seyler Ploughs; also Woodcock's and Witherow's; also, Points, Cutters, Shares, &c.

BLACKSMITHING is carried on in its different branches, by the best of workmen.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ALSO OPENED A

BOOT & SHOE SHOP,

in the South end of the Foundry Building, where, with good workmen and excellent materials, the neatest fits and best work will be made—☞ Ladies will be waited on at their residence

All of the above mentioned articles will be sold as cheap, for Cash or Country Produce, as they can be had any where else. All orders will be promptly attended to.

☞ Repairing, of all kinds, done at the shortest notice. T. WARREN.

Gettysburg, May 8. tf

THE GREAT CHINA STORE
OF PHILADELPHIA.

THANKFUL to the citizens of Gettysburg and its vicinity for their increased custom, we again request their company to view our *large and splendid assortment of*

CHINA, GLASS & QUEENSWARE.

Dinner Sets, Tea Sets, Toilet Sets, and single pieces, either of Glass, China or Stone Ware, sold in quantities to suit purchasers, for less than they can be had elsewhere—

IN FACT AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH
BRITANNIA METAL GOODS,

in greater variety than ever before offered in the city.

FANCY CHINA in great variety very cheap

☞ We would invite any person visiting the city to call and *see us*—they will at least be pleased to walk around our beautiful store, and to view the finest China *and the cheapest* the world produces.

Very respectfully,
TYNDALE & MITCHELL.
No. 219 Chesnut Street.

Philadelphia, Sept. 17. 3m

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to me either by note or book account, of a long standing, will please call and pay the same by the first day of April next, and oblige, Very respectfully,

GEO. ARNOLD.

Feb. 4. tf

GROCERIES.

JUST arrived a lot of Groceries, first quality. ☞ Call and get them at KURTZ'S Cheap Corner. Jan. 11.

Poetry.

From the Literary Gazette.

LONGINGS FOR THE SPRING-TIME.

BY W. H. E.

Oh, I long to see the Spring-time,
Its glad and sunny smiles;
To hear the birds pour forth the song,
That my fond heart beguiles;
The flowers fair I long to see,
That deck the hill and fell,
To wander by the mountain side,
By shady stream or dell.

Oh, I long to see the Spring-time,
When Winter's reign is o'er—
And pass'd are Winter's ice and snow,
That bind the river's shore.
Winter may have its votaries—
The gladsome Spring for me:
For then the joyous Summer comes,
So blithesome and so free.

Oh, I long to see the Spring-time,
For it appears to me
That every one will then be glad—
I'm sure the poor will be.
Old Wealth may love the Winter cold,
Tho' it raps hard at his door;
If he's but snug by his own fireside
What cares he for the poor?

Then I long to see the Spring-time—
Its bright and cheerful smile,
To hear the birds pour forth their songs
That my fond heart beguile.
I long to see the flowers fair,
That deck the hill and vale—
To wander by the mountain's side,
By shady stream or dale.

Miscellaneous.

LIFE'S SORROWS AND COMFORTS.

This world has been termed a vale of tears. And to a great degree it is so.—Though the sky is bright above us, and the earth is fair and lovely; though we are surrounded by the works of art, and strength, and wealth, and though we hear at the festive board and in the hall of gaiety the voice of mirth and pleasure, there are none without their griefs. Some sorrow preys upon the heart of each one crawling through our busy streets, thronging the active marts, and bowing at the shrine of fashion and amusement. Not one lies down at night upon his couch without being visited with painful reflections, and heaving a sigh in remembrance of some heavy misfortune or sad bereavement. How many are the homes where poverty creates its painful anxieties, where the disappointed, with affections blighted, weep in loneliness; where the sick languish on beds of pain, and the stricken in heart mourn that death has snatched from their embrace the unkindnesses, and wrongs, and deceptions which all encounter; how many the accidents and reverses against which no foresight, however prudent, can guard.

Such is life. It is a valley of sorrow; but dark as this valley is, it is not wholly overshadowed with clouds. There are not only occasional glimpses of sunlight which relieve its gloom, but the stars of Faith and Hope are ever gilding it with their mild beams. Indeed, with all its sorrows, life has many consolations. When weary with the labors of the day, it is a consolation to reflect that night will give repose; when deceived by one in whom we confided, it is a consolation to know that we have a friend who will never deceive; when disappointed in the pursuit of wealth, it is a consolation to feel assured that we shall never ask in vain for that wealth which is imperishable; when crippled and enervated by disease, it is a consolation to know that death will come to our relief.

Hints to Young Men.—One of the most disagreeable characters on earth, is that of the grasping, avaricious, penurious man. Generosity is perfectly compatible with economy; and the most noble hearted, generous men, who do so much to benefit mankind, obtain means, not by close-fisted penuriousness, but by economy. The distance is not greater between the zenith and the nadir, than between the covetous and economical man—the first banishes every just and honorable feeling from his heart, the latter fosters and ministers to them all.—*Dr. Chalmers.*

There is one department in which the female judgment is far superior to that of the male, and that is in judging of ordinary character. They do this by an unfailing instinct or intuition; and that Providence should so privilege them is easy to be accounted for. They especially need this safeguard. It is, therefore, a maxim with me always to take the female opinion of character, when given without passion or pique.

"It is an inexpressible comfort," said the dying Campbell, the poet, "to be able to look back and feel that I have not written one line against religion or virtue." How many would, in his situation, give worlds to see and feel as Campbell did!

What we commonly call a falling star is believed by the Arabs to be a dart launched by the Almighty at an evil genius; and, on beholding one, they exclaim, "May God transfix the enemy of the faith."

Fame is like a shaved pig with a greased tail, and it is only when it has slipped through the hands of thousands, that some fellow, by mere chance, holds on to it.

SHORT STORY.

When Mary and I were married we were young and foolish, for we had nothing to be married with, but Mary was delicate, and I thought I could take care of her best. I knew I had a strong arm and a brave heart to depend upon. We rented a chamber and went to housekeeping. We got together a little furniture—table, bedstead, dishes—but our money failed us before we bought the chairs. I told Mary she must turn up the tub; for I could not run in debt. No, no. It was not long before our rich neighbor, Mrs. M——, found us out, and kindly enough she supplied us: half a dozen chairs added to our stock. They were old ones, to be sure, but answered just as well for us. I shall never forget the new face those chairs put upon our snug quarters—they never looked just right before. The tables are turned with Mrs. M—— and me now—she has turned a poor widow, but she shall never want while I have anything, "never!" cried the old man, with a beaming face, "I don't forget those old chairs."

Ah, now the secret was out. It was the *interest of the old chairs* which maintained the poor widow. She was living on the interest and compound interest of a little friendly act done years before, and it sufficed for herself and daughter.

How beautiful it is to see how God blesses the operation of his great moral law, "Love thy neighbor," and we should oftener see it could we look into the hidden paths of life, and find that it is not self interest, not riches, not fame, that binds heart to heart. The simple power of a friendly act can do far more than they.—It is these, the friendly acts, the neighborly kindness, the Christian sympathy of one towards another, which rob wealth of its power to curse, extract the bitter from sorrow, and open wells of gladness in desolate homes. We do not always see the golden links shining in the chain of human events; but they are there, and happy is he who feels their gentle but irresistible influence.—*Merchants' Ledger.*

Moss upon Apple Trees.—We suppose it is a fact that no apple tree that is covered with mosses can be considered a healthy tree. It is, however, a matter of doubt with us, whether these mosses fasten upon the tree while it is vigorous and healthy, and reduce it to a diseased state; or whether it is necessary that there should be some diseased condition of the bark before it will afford suitable ground for them to flourish in. These mosses or lichens are to the trees on which they flourish, what lice are upon animals. Their effects upon the vegetable system are analagous to the vermin above named upon the animal system.—It is, therefore, necessary, in order to insure a perfectly healthy circulation of the tree, that they should be removed and destroyed.—*N. E. Farmer.*

Planting Forest Trees.—Very little has been done in this country about planting forest trees, until recently, and I am happy to know that enterprising gentlemen are now making experiments by planting groves of many kinds of our native as well as foreign varieties. On most of the farms in our country, there are patches of waste land that might be profitably appropriated to the growing of wood, and by planting trees on the sides of our highways, much valuable wood might be raised, our thoroughfares ornamented, and the public benefited.—*Hon. A. T. Newhall's Address.*

Pithy Hints.—Snuff on the necks and backs of calves and young cattle, will do more good than in the nose of any maiden lady, dandy, or bachelor, and brimstone, bought for the hogs, will not prove that the itch has got into the house.—Cards on the cattle make them look as much better as children with their hair combed. A clean barn is a hint to the woman who takes care of the kitchen.—Good milking stools save much washing in the house. A scraper on the door step saves brooms and dust.

Improvement in Water Wheels.—Mr. Marcius B. Ashly, of Watertown, Jefferson county, New York, has made some excellent improvements on water wheels, for grist mills, for which he has applied for a patent. The plan is to use a wheel with a vertical shaft, and to gear the runner stone direct on the shaft, and to have a tramming box placed in the bed stone to trem the shaft, with great facility, by the miller, when he dresses the stone. He also employs a boot on the lower part of the shaft, so that the shaft itself never wears untrue on the bottom. He also employs peculiar moveable gates to admit the water to the wheel whereby he nicely regulates the uniform speed and power of the wheel.

A Greek maid being asked what fortune she would bring her husband, replied—"I will bring him what gold cannot purchase—a heart unspotted, and virtue without a stain, which is all that descended to me from my parents."

In most all streams, there are fish to be found which love to swim against the current; and in all communities persons are to be found who delight in being opposed to every body else.

Good.—A shrewd old gentleman once said to his daughter, "Be sure that you never marry a poor man; but remember that the poorest man in the world is one that has money and nothing else."

If you will properly regulate the quantity of what you eat, you may indulge a little—nay, a good deal, in the quality.

Xenophon tells of an Egyptian who being sent by his wife to purchase perfumes, brought her a jar of fresh water.

REMEDY FOR ASTHMA.

An individual who has suffered much from asthma, and who has in vain sought relief from regular physicians, wishes us to give publicity to the following remedy:

"Procure common blotting paper, and thoroughly saturate it in a solution of nitre, (saltpetre,) and let it be carefully dried by the fire, or by exposure to the rays of the sun. On retiring at night, ignite it, and deposit it, burning, on a plate or square sheet of zink or iron in your bedroom."

In many cases, it is said, this has enabled persons painfully afflicted, to enjoy their rest.—*Maine Cultivator.*

[Hundreds of nights within the last five years, when the bitter pain widened the time in proportion as respiration became more difficult; hundreds of nights has the difficulty been lessened by a suspension of what seemed an almost interminable agony, in the smoke of burning nitre. As a means of averting present suffering, the subscriber can recommend, from his own experience, the use of saltpetre almost identically prepared as above. Many times has he lain down in a smoke condensed seemingly to the smothering of a common healthy breather, and found relief from the worst suffering.—*Hon. Isaac Hill.*

WEBSTER AND HAYNE.—The following passage from Mr Webster's reply to Col. Hayne, in the Senate of the United States on a former occasion, when the Union was threatened as now, will be read with renewed interest at the present time:

"When my eyes shall be turned to behold, for the last time, the sun in the Heavens, may I not see him shining on the broken and dishonored fragments of a once glorious Union: on States dissevered, discordant and belligerent; on a land rent with civil feuds, or drenched, it may be, in fraternal blood! Let their last feeble and lingering glance rather behold the gorgeous ensign of the republic, now known and honored throughout the earth, still full high advanced, its arms and trophies streaming in their original lustre, not a stripe erased or polluted, nor a single star obscured, bearing for its motto no such miserable interrogatory as, What is all this worth? Nor those other words of delusion and folly, liberty first and union afterwards; but everywhere, spread all over in characters of living light, blazing on all its ample folds, as they float over the sea and over the land, and in every wind under the whole Heavens, that other sentiment, dear to every American heart—liberty and union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

A Great Lake in Central Africa.—An immense lake has been discovered in central parts of Africa, hitherto unexplored, by the Rev. Robert Livingston, an English missionary among the tribe called the Becuanas. It lies in about 19 degrees south latitude, and 560 miles north-north-west of Kolobeng. A writer in the London Athenæum says that "it is the most magnificent geographic discovery of modern times."

The Rev. Mr. Garnet, of Boston, has estimated that each individual averages three hour's conversation daily, at the rate of one hundred words a minute, or twenty pages of an octavo volume in an hour, at which rate we talk a volume of 400 octavo pages in a week, and fifty-two volumes in a year. This fully illustrates the saying: "He talks like a *book.*"

Forcing a man.—At a very excellent hotel, not a hundred miles from our parts, they were one day short of a waiter, when a newly arrived Hibernian was hastily made to supply the place of a more expert hand. "Now, Barney," says mine host, "mind you serve every man with soup anyhow." "Be dad, I'll do that same," said the alert Barney. Soup came on the start, and Barney, after helping all but one guest, came upon the last one. "Soup, sir?" said Barney. "No soup for me," said the gent. "But you must have it," said Barney, "it is the rules of the house." "Clear out," exclaimed the guest, highly exasperated, "when I don't want soup I won't eat it—get along with you." "Well," said Barney, with solemnity, "all I can say is jest this, it's the regulations of the house and *divil the drop else ye'll git till ye finish the soup!*" The traveller gave in and the soup was gobbled.

Many years ago, in Connecticut, a certain Justice was called to jail to liberate a worthless debtor, by receiving his oath that he was not worth £5.

"Well, Johnny," said the justice, as he entered, "can you swear that you are not worth £5, and never will be?" "Why," answered the other, rather chagrined at the question, "I can swear that I am not worth that amount at present." "Well, well," returned the justice, "I can swear to the rest—so step forward, Johnny."

"Mr. Tomm," said a wag, "how do you keep your books?"

"O, by double entry."

"Double entry, how's that?"

"O, easy enough, I make one entry, and father makes another."

The highest offices are like tops of high rocks—seldom reached except by eagles and reptiles.

☞ Widows have been compared to green wood, which, while it is burning at one side, is weeping on the other.

A BLASPHEMER'S DEATH.

Terrible Warning.—There is something so terribly startling, says the Monmouth (England) Nerlin, in the following facts, and so fearfully exemplifying the grievous sin and extreme peril of blaspheming the name of the Eternal, that, had we not made minute and careful inquiry, even among the very haunts of those living where the occurrence took place, we should have believed the whole to be an exaggerated rumor of some ordinary and every day casualty, rather than the awfully true narrative of a dreadful judgment.

On the morning of Sunday last, a married woman, residing in the Friars' Fields, named Sarah Morgan, was observed with an infant in her arms, near her own house, disputing with a woman named Elizabeth Volan. A quarrel of a very violent character, so far as words went, shortly afterwards ensued, and in reply to an observation made by the woman, Sarah Morgan exclaimed that she hoped that God Almighty would strike her blind, deaf, dumb and stiff, if she did not revenge herself upon her in a particular manner. Almost directly she staggered, let her child fall from her arms to the ground, and would herself also apparently have fallen but that her neighbors immediately assisted her into the house.

From the moment that she was thus mysteriously stricken to the hour of her death, at half-past 1 o'clock on Wednesday morning, the only words she uttered, and just after she was borne in, were "Lord, have mercy on my poor soul—have mercy on my children!" and then her voice failed her, and she became dumb, her sense of hearing was destroyed, her eyes became glassy and sightless, and in about sixty hours from the moment in which she was struck down, Death placed his icy hand upon her, and she became a corpse. This fearful event has produced a painful sensation even among the abandoned creatures of the locality in which it occurred.

Where is the Wilderness?—At the beginning of this century it was in Ohio and Indiana. Twenty-five years afterwards it was in Michigan, Wisconsin, and-so-forth. Last year it was in Minnesota Territory. Next year we shall have to seek it in Nebraska and around the Lake of the Woods.

Where the steamboat goes, there the wilderness disappears. And the steamboat is soon to startle the Indian and wake the echoes of the forest above the Falls of St. Anthony; for a boat is now building there which the St. Paul "Chronicle and Register" of the 19th of January says "is rapidly progressing." The time for launching has even been fixed—"as soon as the river is clear of ice." The builder hails from Bangor, Maine, the opposite extremity of the Union due east, and is said to be "a highly skillful workman." The dimensions of the craft are 108 feet keel, 120 feet deck, 25 feet beam, and will draw twelve inches light. The machinery is in course of construction at Bangor, and will be at the Falls by the opening of navigation.

Steam navigation "river trade" above the Falls of St. Anthony! Poetry may as well gather up its garments and emigrate from *this* land, unless it can be content to find its themes in the workshop and the crowded street.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

Singular Circumstance—Coughing up a Nutshell.—A young man, named Henry Perrine, son of Enoch Perrine, residing one and a half miles from Half Acre, Middlesex county, about a year ago, swallowed a nut-shell, which lodged in his windpipe, and all efforts to extricate it proved in vain. Since then it has gradually worked down and settled on his right lung, and although the best medical advice was consulted, he obtained no relief, and was finally given up to die. A few days since, while in a fit of coughing, the sufferer threw the shell up, much to the astonishment, yet gratification of his friends. It is now thought he will recover his usual health.—*Highstown Record.*

A SINGULAR CASE.—A somewhat singular case has just been tried before the circuit court of Orange county. It appears that sometime ago the wife of Mr. Ebenezer Seeley got a divorce from the husband, and subsequently married a lawyer named Crosby. The first husband succeeded in setting aside the divorce on the ground of informality, or want of jurisdiction in the power that granted it, and then sued the second husband for improper intercourse with his wife. The jury gave a verdict of $1,100 damages in favor of the plaintiff.—*Poughkeepsie Journal.*

Ridicule.—The most refined of human feelings are exposed to, and the most liable to be affected by, ridicule—as the finest edges are the easiest destroyed.

A Southern Exchange says that the person who borrowed the editor's umbrella, will please return the same, or file the owner's name off the handle!

"Come out here and I'll *lick* the whole of you," as the boy said to the candles in a window.

GAMBLING IN CALIFORNIA.

The New York Commercial Advertiser publishes a letter from a young man in California to his mother in that city, which shows to what extent the pernicious vice of gambling is practised in the land of gold. The letter is dated San Francisco, Dec. 23d, and says:

Apparently there is but one business in the town, and that is gambling. One young man recently laid a thousand dollars on a roulette table, and, at one turn of the wheel, won twenty-seven thousand. It was his first and last night on shore. He went straight back by the steamer. Two hundred thousand dollars were seen upon a card last night.

There are fifty gaming houses, for the place, splendid buildings, with some forty tables each for different games. Each table has upon it piles of Spanish dollars, and upon these eagles and half eagles, and surmounting these bars of gold, about the size of one's little finger, with their value, $49.62, stamped upon them. These tables vary in their amount of money, from ten thousand to five hundred thousand dollars. London, Paris, New York and New Orleans, have sent here their most skillful gamblers, and the gold on their tables is really enough to give a man sore eyes.

Aggravating Robbery.—A young lady residing in Amity street, took an omnibus on Saturday, and rode down as far as Stuart's on Broadway. When she felt for her purse to get the needful 6d, she found it gone, and a stranger gentleman, who commiserated her misfortune, kindly paid her passage. The purse contained about $140. Some over-polite scoundrel, sitting at her side, had appropriated the funds to his own use, and disappeared. The lady in question is expecting to be married this week, and the deposits so unceremoniously removed, were designed for the purchase of some of the "wedding garments."—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

☞ A thief was caught in Barnum's Hotel, (Baltimore,) on Wednesday night, who, when arrested, had on eight pairs of pantaloons, three or four vests, and several coats, which he had stolen from different boarder's rooms. When detected, he looked not unlike Sir John Fallstaff, and when stripped of his ill-gotten habiliments, he dwindled down to a very small specimen of rascality. He was sent to jail.

Singular Death.—At McConnellsville, Madison county, the other week, Mr. William Nettleton received his death from an apparently very slight cause. A Mr. Wilbur was looking at some frozen fish in a sleigh, and Nettleton, coming behind him, playfully knocked his cap off, running away as soon as he had done it. Wilbur, in the same sportive mood, threw a frozen fish at him, which struck him on the back of his neck and he died almost immediately.

The United States Armories.—We learn from an official document, that the total expenditure for the support of the armories during the last fiscal year, was as follows:—Springfield Armory $261,472.14; Harpers's Ferry, $257,227.56. The expenses for improvements in the armories were $115,495.66, and for lands purchased, $14,958.87. The cost of altering flint locks to percussion was $14,057.16. The arms manufactured were as follows:—At Harper's Ferry, rifles 1,922, muskets 8,300; at Springfield, muskets 15,215.

Texas as a Sugar Country.—A Galveston letter of the 2d ultimo says that the sugar production of the State is greatly on the increase, and that the quality is very superior. The grain and color are unsurpassed for brown sugar, and the flavor vastly superior. There is also an article of syrup or cane juice, half boiled into sugar.

Prediction Fulfilled.—The rumor of the death of Gen. Bem, now Murad Bey, recalls a paragraph circulated last year, that Bem had often declared his conviction that he should die in 1850—that he had seen his own tomb in a vision, with the date 1850 engraved upon it.

In Belgium every acre of ground supports three persons. What a population the United States could maintain at that rate—not less than 7,500,000,000 souls.

Retaliation.—The Albany Evening Journal recommends that in case any of the Southern States should pass resolutions refusing to use Northern products, we of the North can retaliate by *ceasing to chew tobacco.*

The best lip salve in creation is a sweet kiss. The remedy should be used with great care, however, as it is apt to bring on an affection of the heart!

A lady being asked why she did not use the medicated soap, replied, that she got a plenty of soft soap from her beau, and that always put a plenty of color in her cheeks.

Why is a dog with a broken leg, like a boy cyphering in arithmetic? Because he puts down three and carries one.

Speech of Thaddeus Stevens,

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

In the House of Representatives of the U. States, February 20, 1850.

Mr STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, said

Mr Chairman: I do not know that I should have troubled the committee at this time could I see any reasonable prospect that the House would devote its time to practical legislation But for a considerable time after our meeting, the organization of the House was obstructed, and since organized, a large portion of its time has been occupied by speeches on the subject of slavery, mostly by southern gentlemen, when no practical question, to which they could apply, was before the committee. There was no doubt a well-defined object in this, partly to intimidate Congress, and partly to occupy its time, so that no legislation could be matured obnoxious to southern gentlemen Indeed we are not left to conjecture on this point. The learned gentleman from North Carolina, (Mr. Clingman,) who was selected to open the debate in behalf of human bondage, distinctly notified us, that unless Congress, as a condition precedent, submitted to settle the slavery question, according to southern demands, there should be no legislation, even to the passage of the ordinary appropriation bills necessary to sustain the Government And that such measures would not be obstructed by meeting them in manly debate, and voting on their merits, but by incessantly calling the yeas and nays on repeated and frivolous motions to adjourn, until the end of the session. Sir, I doubt not that before he ventured on so high a threat, he had full assurances from a sufficient number of southern gentlemen to carry it into effect. For, if he had made it upon his own bare authority, it would degenerate into contemptible gasconade, which I am sure that discreet gentleman would not indulge in. The scene of last Monday, in this house fully sustained him, and showed that they had the will and the power to execute it.

Here, then, we have a well defined and palpable conspiracy of southern members combined to stop the supplies necessary to the existence of the Government, disorganize and dissolve it, until the bands that bind the Union together are severed, and, as a gentleman early in the session desired, "discord reigns." Well might the gentleman anticipate that the country and posterity would pronounce this treason, rank treason against the nation! Sir, I doubt if there is another legislative body in the world where such sedition would not be followed by prosecution and punishment France has lately exiled members of her Assembly for a similar offence. But in this glorious country, where nearly two-thirds of the people are free, we can say anything within these walls or beyond them with impunity, unless it be to agitate in favor of human liberty—that is *aggression!*

Let us inquire, what is the grave offence, the mighty wrong, which can justify a threat big with such portentous consequences? The refusal of Congress to propagate or to establish a doubtful or even an admitted good in the Territories would surely be no cause for rebellion and revolution—much less would the refusal to extend an evil, an admitted evil, an unmitigated wrong. Will an intelligent and free posterity believe it when impartial history records that the only cause for this high threat was the apprehension that the Congress of this *free* Republic would not propagate, nor permit to be propagated, the institution of human slavery into her vast Territories now free? Yet such is the simple fact. It is proper, then, to inquire whether the thing sought to be forced upon the Territories at the risk of treason and rebellion be a good or an evil. I think it is a great evil which ought to be interdicted; that we should oppose it as statesmen, as philanthropists, and as moralists, notwithstanding the extraordinary position taken by the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. Hilliard) to the contrary.

While I thus announce my unchangeable hostility to slavery in every form, and in every place, I also avow my determination to stand by all the compromises of the Constitution, and carry them into faithful effect. Some of those compromises I greatly dislike; and were they now open for consideration, they should never receive my assent. But I find them in a constitution formed in difficult times, and I would not disturb them

By those compromises Congress has no power over slavery in the States. I greatly regret that it is so; for if it were within our legitimate control, I would go, regardless of all threats, for some just, safe and certain means for its final extinction. But I know of no one who claims the right, or desire, to touch it within the States. But when we come to form governments for territories acquired long since the formation of the Constitution, and to admit new States, whose only claim for admission depends on the will of Congress, we are bound so to discharge that duty, as shall best contribute to the prosperity, the power, the permanency, and the glory of this nation Does slavery contribute to either of these? Is it not rather subversive of them all? Let us first view it in the low light of political economy. That nation, I suppose is always the most prosperous, all other things being equal, that has the most industrious, and the largest number of the producing classes Those who merely consume the fruits of the earth, add nothing to the strength or the wealth of a nation Slave countries never can have a large number of industrious freemen Slaveholders form an untitled aristocracy, with numerous dependents Individuals appropriate large tracts of territory to themselves, and thus prevent it from being thickly settled by freemen Their laborers having no ambition to gratify no love of gain to stimulate them no parental feelings to impel them to action are idle and wasteful—When the lash is the only stimulant, the spirit of man revolts from labor

That republic must be feeble both in peace and war, that has not an intelligent and industrious yeomanry, equally removed from luxury and from poverty The middling classes who own the soil, and work it with their own hands, are the main support of every free government Despotism may be powerful, and long sustained by a mixed population of serfs and nobles—But free representative republics that rely upon the voluntary action of the people never can Under such governments, those who feed and support the country must have a stake in the soil; must have interest to protect and rights to defend

Slave countries never can have such a yeomanry, never can have a body of small proprietors who own the soil and till it with their own hands, and sit down in conscious independence under their own vine and fig tree—There is no sound connecting link between the aristocrat and the slave. True, there is a class of human beings between them, but they are the most worthless and miserable of mankind The poor white laborer is the scorn of the slave himself For slavery always degrades labor. The white people who work with their hands are ranked with the other laborers—the slaves. They are excluded from the society of the rich Their associations, if anywhere are with the colored population They feel that they are degraded and despised, and their minds and conduct generally, conform to their condition.

The soil occupied by slavery is much less productive than a similar soil occupied by free men Men who are to receive none of the wages of their labor do not care to multiply its fruits Sloth, negligence, improvidence, are the consequence. The land being neglected becomes poor and barren as it becomes exhausted it is thrown out as waste for slave labor never renovates its strength This applies particularly to agricultural States Take Virginia the favorite example for the South which has been so triumphantly referred to by the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr Clingman) Whence he drew his facts that she was more prosperous, more populous, and more rich than the free States I know not I am sure it was not from personal observation He would not certainly draw on his imagination in matters of fact. I suppose he must have been misled by the most miserable of sophists, and most false of chroniclers, Ellwood Fisher.

I admit that, by nature, Virginia has capabilities equal, if not superior, to any State in the Union. She has a delightful climate; a soil naturally fertile. She is intersected, as was well said by the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Bayly,) by the noblest rivers. Her hills and mountains are filled with rich minerals and covered with valuable timber. She has the finest water, I believe, in the nation, in the very heart of her State; and her harbors are among the best in the world At the time of the adoption of the Constitution she was the most powerful State—her population was double that of New York It was the boast of her statesmen that she was *prima inter pares.* What is she now? The population of New York is more than double—I think the next census will show nearly treble hers. Her land, cultivated by unwilling hands, is unproductive. Travel through the adjoining States of Ohio and Pennsylvania, and you will see that the land produces more than double as much as the same kind of land in Virginia In the free States new towns are everywhere springing up and thriving; and land is becoming more productive, smiling habitations are within hail of each other; the whole country is dotted with school houses and churches almost within sight of each other; and, except under peculiar circumstances, their manufactures and mechanic arts furnishing lucrative employment to all their people; and their population steadily and rapidly increasing. Turn again to Virginia—There is scarcely a new town, except at one or two points, within her whole borders. Her ancient villages wear the appearance of mournful decay. Her minerals and timber are unwrought. Her noble water-power is but partially occupied. Her fine harbors are without ships, except from other ports; and her seaport towns are without commerce, and falling to decay. Ask yourself the cause, sir, and I will abide the answer.

It is essential to the existence of republics that education should be generally diffused among the people. Slavery prevents this. Rich men employ private tutors, or send their children abroad. But the children of the people generally cannot be educated without the instrumentality of district schools. In slave States, where the plantations are large, the white population is too sparse ever to maintain them. Besides there is another fatal obstacle to them in the aversion of the rich to associate with the poor The poor white laborer's children could never be permitted to mingle in the same schools and sit upon the same benches with the rich men's sons. That would be offensive.

Slavery enfeebles a nation in war as well as in peace. It is impossible that a nation of masters and slaves can be as powerful and formidable either in offensive or defensive war as a nation of freemen. A large portion of her population must remain at home to prevent the rebellion of those who are constantly in a state of latent warfare with their oppressors. I know, sir, we have had a most alarming description of the prowess of the South. We have heard their cannon roar; seen their bayonets bristle; heard the war cry of the charging chivalry, and seen their bowie-knives gleam within this hall, in the vivid picture of the terrible gentleman from North Carolina, (Mr. Clingman.)

We have often been modestly reminded of the "blood and treasure, and the gallantry of the South." This I do not dispute. I am proud to admit that she has furnished many gallant sons, whose names will adorn the brightest pages of our history, both for the war of the revolution, the war of 1812, and the war which we lately assumed as the ally of Texas and of slavery. I give her full credit for her patriotism in furnishing most of the men who have borne the official burden of the Government both in the civil and the military list. I know, too, that she has furnished the kind of men for our armies who are apt to be distinguished when great deeds are done. For it is only the officers and commanders of armies who live in story The stout hearts and strong arms of the common soldiers that fight the battles and win the victories are unknown to fame. Their birthplace is not sought for; their graves are undistinguished And the South has always furnished officers for our armies; Presidents for the Republic; most of our embassadors; heads of departments; chiefs of bureaus; and. sometimes, in her proud humility, has consented that the younger sons of her dilapidated houses should monopolize the places of clerks and messengers to the Government. But whence are drawn the common soldiery, the men who peril their lives, and win victories for your glory? Almost entirely from the free States, except in cases of sudden emergency when volunteers are called nearest the scene of danger.—The present Secretary of War, a southern gentleman of great ability, and strenuous for southern rights, says in his report

"According to the practice which has long prevailed the great majority of enlistments is made in the northern Atlantic cities and the adjacent interior towns, whence the recruits are sent to the general depot for instruction, and finally distributed to the southern and western posts according to the wants of the service"

Yes sir, our northern freemen have always filled the ranks of the regular army The South has lent us the gentlemen to wear the epaulettes and the sword; to take command of our troops, and lead them to southern and southwestern climates to fight the frontier battles, and whiten your fields with their bones

I am opposed to the diffusion of slavery because confining it within its present limits will bring the States themselves to its gradual [illegible] tion Let this disease spread and though it will render the whole body leprous and loathsome, yet it will long survive Confine it, and like the cancer that is tending to the heart it must be eradicated or it will eat into the vitals The sooner the patient is convinced of this the sooner she will procure the healing operation

The learned and able gentleman from Virginia Mr Meade in a pamphlet which he laid upon our table takes the same view [illegible] He says Virginia has a slave population of near half a million whose value is chiefly dependent on southern demand Let us [illegible] over this humiliating confession [illegible] what does it mean? That Virginia is now only fit to be the breeder, not the employer of slaves That she is reduced to the [illegible] that her proud chivalry are compelled to turn slave traders [illegible] temptation to renovate the soil and by their own honest labor compelling the earth to yield her [illegible] of cattle and horses to feed on her hills [illegible] he says [illegible] great State must devote their time to selecting and grooming the most lusty sires and the most fruitful wenches, to supply the slave barracoons of the South." And he fears the gentleman [illegible] the calamitous [illegible] that the profits of this general traffic will be greatly lessened by the circumscription of slavery! This is his opinion [illegible] mine

The same gentleman says in the same speech "If we infer [illegible] to the policy of confining the slaves within their present limits we shall commence forthwith the work of gradual emancipation, [illegible] children." The eloquent gentleman from Alabama, (Mr Hilliard) is of the same opinion He said: "We must make up our minds either to resist the interdiction of the progress of slavery, or to submit to an organic change in our institutions" Yes, sir; this admitted result is, to my mind, one of the most agreeable consequences of the legitimate restriction of slavery. Confine this malady within its present limits Surround it by a cordon of freemen that it cannot spread. and in less than twenty five years every slave holding State in this Union will have on its statute books a law for the gradual and final extinction of slavery Then will have been consummated the fondest wishes of every patriot's heart Then will our fair country be glorious indeed, and be to posterity a bright example of the true principles of government—of universal freedom

I am opposed to the extension of slavery into territories now free for still graver reasons—because I am opposed to despotism throughout the world I admit that this Government cannot preach a crusade of Liberty into other States and nations, much as she abhors tyrants and tyranny There she can only mourn over its existence—But when the question of government is within her own control, and she permits despotism to exist, and aids its diffusion, she is responsible for it in the face of the civilized world, and before the God of Liberty In my judgment not only the slave States, but the General Government, recognizing and aiding as it does slavery, is a despotism I do not use the word in a declamatory, but strictly legal signification That government is despotic where the rulers govern subjects by their own mere will—by decrees and laws emanating from their uncontrolled will, in the enactment and extension of which the ruled have no voice, and under which they have no rights, except at the will of the rulers Despotism does not depend upon the number of the rulers, or the number of the subjects It may have one ruler or many, Rome was a despotism under Nero; so she was under the triumvirate Athens was a despotism under her thirty tyrants; under her four hundred tyrants; under her three thousand tyrants. It has been generally observed that despotism increases in severity with the number of despots; the responsibility is more divided, and the claims more numerous. The triumvirs each demanded his victims The smaller the number of subjects in proportion to the tyrants the more cruel the oppression, because the less danger from rebellion In this Government the free white citizens are the rulers—the sovereigns as we delight to be called. All others are subjects. There are, perhaps, some sixteen or seventeen millions of sovereigns, and some four millions of subjects.

The rulers and the ruled are of all colors, from the clear white of the Caucasian tribes to the swarthy Ethiopian. The former, by courtesy, are all called white. The latter black. In this Government the subject has no rights, social, political or personal. He has no voice in the laws which govern him. He can hold no property. His very wife and children are not his. His labor is another's. He, and all that pertains to him, are the absolute property of his rulers. He is governed, bought, sold, punished, executed, by laws to which he never gave his assent, and by rulers whom he never chose. He is not a serf, merely, with half the rights of men, like the subjects of despotic Russia; but a naked slave, stripped of every right which God and nature gave him, and which the high spirit of our revolution declared inalienable—which he himself could not surrender, and which, man could not take from him. Is he not then the subject of despotic sway?

The slaves of Athens and Rome were free in comparison. They had some rights—could acquire some property; could choose their own masters, and purchase their own freedom; and when free could rise in social and political life. The slaves of America then lie under the most absolute and grinding despotism that the world ever saw. But, who are the despots? The rulers of the country—the sovereign people! Not merely the slaveholder who cracks the lash.—He is but the instrument of Despotism. That despotism is the government of the slave States, and the United States, consisting of all its rulers—all the free citizens. Do not look upon this as a paradox, because you and I and the sixteen millions of rulers are free. The rulers of every despotism are free. Nicholas, of Russia, is free. The Grand Sultan of Turkey is free. The butcher of Austria is free. Augustus, Antony, and Lepidus, were free while they drenched Rome in blood. The Thirty Tyrants; the Four Hundred; the Three Thousand, were free while they bound their countrymen in chains. You, and I, and the sixteen millions, are free, while we fasten iron chains, and rivet manacles on four millions of our fellow-men; tear their wives and children from them; separate them; sell them and doom them to perpetual, eternal bondage.—Are we not then despots—despots such as history will brand and God abhors?

But we are told that that is none of our business. That southern slavery is a matter between the slaveholders and their own consciences. I trust it may be so decided by impartial history, and the unerring Judge, that we may not be branded with that great stigma, and that a grievous burden may not weigh upon our souls. But could we hope for that justification, if now, when we have the power to prevent it, we should permit this evil to spread over thousands of square leagues now free, and settle upon unborn millions? Sir, for myself, I should look upon any northern man, enlightened by a northern education, who would directly or indirectly, by omission or commission, by basely voting or cowardly skulking, permit it to spread over one rood of God's free earth as a traitor to liberty and recreant to his God!

Slavery tends to render the people among whom it is planted arrogant, insolent, intolerant, and tyrannical towards the freemen of other parts of the Union The honorable member from Virginia from whom I have already quoted, Mr Meade, says, speaking of slavery, "Our past history testifies to the fact that it elevates the character of the white man. *Though we have been in a numerical minority in the Union for fifty years, yet during the greater part of that period we have managed to control the destinies of the Union* Whether on the battle field or in the council, the sons of the South have taken the lead, and the records of the nation afford ample testimony of their *superior energy and genius!*" Sir, I do not complain of this statement. The former part of it is both candid and true. But I cannot listen to the recital without feeling the blush on my countenance that the North, with her overshadowing millions of freemen, has, for half a century, been tame and servile enough to submit to this arrogant rule.

The South imprisons northern freemen when found within her borders, if they happen to be guilty of a dark skin, and carry it "between the wind and their nobility." And when a sovereign State sends a learned and venerable agent to test the legality of such imprisonment before their own tribunals, he is driven with violence and indignity from their shores. Massachusetts has suffered, and, I trust, remembers the insult.

How often have these walls been profaned and the North insulted by the insolent threat, that if Congress legislate against Southern will, it should be disregarded, resisted to extremity, and the Union destroyed During the present session we have been more than once told, amidst raving excitement, that if we dared to legislate in a certain way, the South would teach the North a lesson! That their minds were made up to extreme resistance! Is this the place to use threats instead of arguments? Are the Representatives of freemen to be thus treated? True, you are not wholly without justification in the belief that it will be effectual. You have too often intimidated Congress. You have more than once frightened the tame North from its propriety, and found "dough-faces" enough to be your tools. And when you lacked a given number, I take no pride in saying, you were sure to find them in old Pennsylvania, who in former years, has ranked a portion of her delegation among your most submissive slaves. But I hope, with some fears, that the race of dough-faces is extinct. I do not see how it could be otherwise. They were an unmanly, an unvirile race, incapable, according to the laws of nature, of reproduction. I hope they have left no descendants. The old ones are deep in political graves.—For them I am sure there is no resurrection, for they were soulless. Now, when the whole civilized world unites in denouncing slavery as a curse, a shame and a crime, I trust that when the great battle between liberty and slavery comes to be fought on this floor, there will be none found hiding among the stuff, no fraudulent concealments, not one accursed Achan in this whole camp of the Representatives of freemen.

The eloquent gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Seddon,) the other day, in his beautiful peroration, personated the great States of Virginia, Kentucky, and Louisiana, and in their name apostrophized the good. and I will add, the great man who now occupies the executive chair; and in their name besought him as he loved the place of his birth, the place of his nurture, and the place of his residence, not to forsake his southern brethren in this emergency, but to stand by them in defence of human bondage. How much more effective, enduring, and hallowed would that eloquence have been, had the orator's lips been touched with a coal from the Altar of Freedom! Then could he have gone with friendly anxiety to that noble, benevolent, and heroic man, and admonished him, that although he had gathered all the earthly laurels that can be reaped by the sickle of death, yet if he would have his name descend to posterity with increasing lustre, he must, by one great, just, and patriotic example, wipe out the only spot that obscures the sun of his glory. He might with propriety have taken with him the learned gentleman from Alabama, (Mr. Hilliard,) and together have pointed him to that solemn hour, which to him, and to all of us who are treading the down-hill of life, must soon arrive, when the visions of ambition and of earthly wealth shall have passed from before his eyes, and left him nothing but a gaping grave, and an eternal judgment

The accomplished gentleman from Alabama, (Rev Mr. Hilliard,) might with peculiar propriety, do what, with profane lips I dare not; go to his illustrious friend, and with fervid piety and eloquence more thrilling than that which made Felix tremble, implore him by a love deeper than that of birth place, of nurture, and of residence, by the love of his own immortal soul, to be warned in time by the awful, the inexorable doom—"Accursed is the man stealer" He might, perhaps, have pointed to the gloomy journey that leads through the dark shadow, and shown him how ineffably brighter are the glories of that Kingdom where *all* are free. Perchance, too, he would have noticed the thronging thousands traveling to that same dread tribunal summoned to give evidence of deeds done in the body some of them were bondsmen and slaves on earth, but whose disembodied spirits were then [illegible] erect all as the proudest [illegible] their oppressors and asked him to [illegible] of his own conscience, who was most likely to meet a hearty welcome [illegible]—he, whose ears was always closed to the supplicating voices of thousands [illegible] with [illegible] and made free [illegible] or he whose admission should be withstood by myriads of crushed and lacerated souls, showing their chains their stripes and their wounds to their Father, and to his Father to their God and to his Judge

German Immigrants.—The report of the German Emigration Society says that the total emigration in 1849 was 55,740, in 1848, 52,620, in 1847 70,785.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 21ST.

"The war goes bravely on." It is now becoming the policy of the North to deal in denunciation Yesterday Mr. Cass, in Senate, plainly told the South, that "peaceable dissolution" was the merest chimera which had ever existed in the brain of an abstractionist. To day Col Bissel, of Illinois, in the House, told Southern members that they might as well give up the idea of peaceable dissolution. For himself he was ready to promise once, twice, three times as many soldiers as fought with him at Buena Vista, from Illinois, to support the authority of the General Government, in the event of the commission of any act of treason, and he would pledge himself, that they would fight as long as a man remained to wield a bayonet. This was the most violent Northern speech of the session, and created no little excitement, on both sides of the House.

It will have one good effect, that of convincing sectional Southern men that they cannot monopolize all the thunder. Heretofore violent denunciation has been confined to the South and a few unpractical and unsustained, notoriety-seeking abolitionists. Now the North has taken to dealing in thunder and lightning, and the thunderbolts which are hurled from the other side Mason and Dixon's line do greater execution because the brimstone is (I suspect) of stronger quality. Talk of a peaceable dissolution is one thing. but talk of suppressing treason by force and arms, with cannon and bayonets and all the terrific and horrid concomitants of war, is quite another thing.

Gen. Taylor and the Union.—A letter describing the President's visit to lay the corner-stone of the Virginia Monument to Washington, relates a noteworthy observation which Gen. Taylor made to a gentleman. He said "I can be absent from Washington but three days. I have come here to partake in this solemn ceremony. At a time like this, I hope the act, and the association connected with the name and character of Washington, will arouse all the better feelings of our nature, and make us more disposed to adopt his caution on the subject of sectional divisions. He must have been gifted with almost a prophetic spirit, to have foreseen and guarded us against the danger of sectional feeling."

Relics of Washington.—Robert G. Scott, Esq., in his delivery of the oration on the occasion of laying the corner stone of the Washington Monument at Richmond, on Friday week, unfolded a small garment of the finest texture, which "the wind carried out upon its bosom as if it had been silk." This, said Mr. Scott, "is the blanket in which General Washington, when an infant, was wrapped up, on his being baptized into the Church of Christ." Here, too, said the speaker, holding up the insignia which were in his hands, "here is the masonic scarf and apron, made at La Grange by Madame de La Fayette, and presented by Gen. Lafayette to his masonic brother Gen. Washington, and worn by him when officiating as master of a Lodge in Alexandria."

Fires and Riots.—A number of sheds and small tenements in the vicinity of Seventh and Christian streets, Philadelphia, were destroyed by fire yesterday week, and, during the day, several other stables, &c., were fired by the incendiaries. The hose of four different fire companies were cut during the fire. There was, also, during the day, several fights, accompanied with the firing of pistols, brandishing of knives, and throwing of brickbats.

Gov. Crittenden in Difficulty.—The people of Madison county, Ky., have presented to the Governor, an immense bullock, weighing 2,000 lbs. In his letter acknowledging the compliment, the Governor says: "I can hardly imagine how I am ever to get so much beef consumed; and in this difficulty I wish it to be distinctly understood that I consider you and all Madison men, who may visit Frankfort, as under special obligations to come to my house and assist in eating it."

The Power of Gold!—A returned Californian, at Boston, with $22,000 of the dust, ran away with another man's wife. They were pursued and caught. The Californian agreed to pay the injured husband's travelling expenses, take the lady off the old gentleman's hands, and call accounts square. This "compromise" was agreed to and the parties separated mutually satisfied

The Trenton Gazette states that a young lady in South Trenton a few evenings since, experienced a narrow escape from death by having administered to her a spoonful of creosote which was sent from an apothecary's shop in a vial, very improperly labeled as [illegible]

Religious [illegible] at all in California Churches are going up [illegible] rent per [illegible] seasons [illegible] are being made [illegible] money [illegible] &c., so that the gospel, the printing press, civilization and the Yankees go hand in hand.

Horrible.—A woman named Finney with her son and two daughters, were found in a garret in New York beastly drunk, and shortly after one of the daughters, in her drunken movements, was found laying asleep across her mother's head and face, having thus smothered her to death.

EXCITEMENT AT FREDERICK—SINGULAR CASE—There has been considerable excitement at Frederick, Md, in regard to the sudden death of a son of Mr. George A. Cole, a correspondent of the Hagerstown Mail says:

"After being kept for the period of four days, he was placed in Mr. Hart's vault, in the Lutheran grave-yard, with the lid of his coffin open, as there were very serious doubts whether or not he was in a trance. His disease, the doctors say, was the erysipelas, the only indication of which was a small pimple on his lip, causing much swelling, and of which, in the short space of three days he died.

Many persons have daily visited his remains, and all express their doubts. Though in this state for more than two weeks, his cheeks are as rosy and fresh as when in good health; his lips, at first somewhat blue, now have a very natural and life-like color, and his limbs are as pliant as ever, not having the rigidity of death at all—his eyes are not at all sunken, but natural as when in robust health. There is not, as yet, the least appearance of decay, and no offensive smell. His parents visit him daily, to ascertain if any change has taken place, either for better or worse. Though doctors say he is dead, many persons in the community doubt it. Doctors are not infallible. He was fifteen or sixteen years of age, fine looking and intelligent. On Sunday he was in excellent health, enjoying himself with his companions; on Wednesday night he was declared a corpse. Such is life."

The Pittsburg Presbyterian difficulties have been terminated by the Rev. Mr. West, and 103 members of his church, (the fifth of that city,) being received formally into the Old School Presbyterian Church, at a session of the Ohio Presbytery, held in Pittsburg on Tuesday last. A protest from the minority of Mr. West's Church was offered and laid on the table, after which Mr. West was interrogated on certain theological points, and the answers being satisfactory, he and his followers were received formally into the body of the church.

Shocking Accident.—A young lady, aged 16, a daughter of Mr. Rufus S. King, of New York, poured some camphine on her gloves to clean them, on Saturday, and while holding them before the fire to dry, the heat ignited the camphine, and in a moment her clothes were in flames! She was most horribly burned about the hands, arms, neck and chest, before the fire could be extinguished, and her life, on Sunday, was almost despaired of. She was burnt entirely to the bones. Too much care cannot be taken in using camphine.

Female Brutality.—About 12 o'clock, on Saturday night, a brutal fight occurred in Lombard street, above Sixth, Philadelphia, among a party of colored women. Knives, clubs, porter bottles, &c., were freely used and serious wounds inflicted, and it was with difficulty the rioters could be put down!

Abolition of the Gallows.—More than four thousand persons have already petitioned the Legislature of Massachusetts, during its present session, to abolish capital punishment. Of which about 1,200 were from Nantucket, chiefly among the Quakers.

Seven American mechanics were lately induced, by an offer of high pay, to stop at Chagres and put up a building. Before the building was completed, six of the number were dead. The seventh took passage home in the Empire City, and breathed his last the moment she dropped her anchor in New York harbor.

Incendiarism.—A stable and a small brick building, the property of Alexander Hay, at York, Pa., were destroyed by fire on Thursday morning week. A man named George Jacobs was arrested on suspicion of firing the buildings.

The sheriff of Philadelphia receives more pay than the President of the U. States, his pay amounting to $30,000 a year. The Sheriff of New York receives in fees $15,000.

Singular Accident.

Last week, while a little daughter, aged 8, of Mr A. Monel of Cincinnati was in the act of kneeling down to pray a large needle with a thread attached penetrated its entire length into her knee It was finally extracted

Baltimore Price Current.

Flour,	4 50 to 4 62
Wheat,	1 00 to 1 06
Rye,	55 to 60
Corn	[illegible] to 48
Oats	33 to 35
Beef Cattle	[illegible] to 7 25

PLAINFIELD NURSERIES,

Near York Springs, Adams County, Pa.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS FROM

15 to 20,000 Fruit Trees,

of various kinds [illegible] Apple, Pear, Peach [illegible] Better Fruits [illegible] cents. By the [illegible]

[illegible] Trees are from [illegible] high (two years from the bud) [illegible] trees can grow, constituting the very choicest varieties, and [illegible] known in this part of [illegible] large proportion of them very early.

[illegible]

WM. WRIGHT.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF ADAMS COUNTY FOR 1849.

Commissioners' Office, Adams County, Pa.

AGREEABLY to an act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to raise County Rates and Levies," requiring the Commissioners of the respective Counties, to publish a statement of the "RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES yearly—We, the Commissioners of Taxes of said County, do REPORT as follows, viz.: *From the second day of January, A. D.* 1849, *to the seventh day of January, A. D.* 1850—both days inclusive:

R. G. Harper, Esq. Treasurer, and Commissioners, in account with the County of Adams, as follows:

DR.

		DOLLS. CTS.
To Outstanding County Tax and Quit Rents in hands of Collectors,		1870 50
Cash in hands of Treasurer at last settlement,		2222 28
County Rates and Levies assessed for 1849, *to wit:*		
Borough of Gettysburg,	$882 60	
Do. Quit Rents,	178 00	
Cumberland Township,	766 12	
Germany "	431 71	
Berwick "	334 29	
Huntington "	699 49	
Latimore "	440 67	
Hamiltonban "	772 96	
Liberty "	402 76	
Hamilton "	657 02	
Menallen "	931 32	
Straban "	790 53	
Franklin "	766 47	
Conowago "	569 73	
Tyrone "	379 84	
Mountjoy "	490 17	
Mountpleasant "	689 49	
Reading "	674 70	
Freedom "	306 50	
Oxford "	583 90	
Union "	616 51	
		12,364 81
To Abatement on State Tax at Harrisburg,		621 05
Cash received from D. Schriver, Coroner's Fees for Inquest,		17 52
" for sale of Boards, (Berlin Bridge,)		36 19
" Jury Verdicts and Fines from Sheriff,		36 00
" " from H. Denwiddie,		14 00
" from D. C. Brinkerhoff, Coroner's Fees for Inquest,		17 44
Court Costs from F. W. Koehler's Estate,		16 02
Additional Tax for 1849,		12 42
Cash received of Mr. Robinson on Bridge subscription, (near Chapel,)		28 00
		$17,256 23

CR.

	DOLLS. CTS.
By orders paid out as follows, to wit:	
By Auditing and Settling Public Accounts,	33 00
E. W. Stable, Auditor appointed by the Court to audit Public Offices,	27 00
Public Printing and Blanks,	329 37
Assessors' pay,	463 37
Clerk's pay,	190 00
Treasurer of Poorhouse,	4,075 00
Fox Scalps,	40 29
Prothonotary, Register, and Clerk of Session Fees,	102 11
Road damages and damage views,	960 87
Abatement to Collectors of 5 per cent,	571 06
Repairs at Prison and Public Buildings,	183 45
Counsel Fees to Commissioners,	40 00
Justice and Constable fees for committing vagrants,	48 22
H. Shriver and Slagle pay in full for Conowago Bridge near Chapel,	328 75
H. Spalding, pay in full for Bridge across Alloway's creek,	343 00
Sheriff's bills of Court costs,	652 00
Grand Jury and Tip Staves pay, 1849,	335 62
General Jury and Tip Staves pay, 1849,	972 87
Quit Rents paid Geo. Himes due up to 1st Jan., 1850,	2 00
Postage and Stationery for Offices,	51 23
Dockets and repairing Dockets in Prothonotary's and Register's Offices,	63 38
Jailor's fees for keeping prisoners,	302 84
Wood for Public Buildings,	161 00
Court Cryer's pay,	66 00
A. Heintzelman, Commissioner's pay,	172 50
Jacob King, "	169 50
John G. Morningstar, "	160 50
Tax refunded,	86 29
Coroner and Justice fees for Inquisitions,	95 20
Medical attendance on prisoners,	24 75
Wood and Sawing for Court House and Office,	5 87
J. Aughinbaugh in trust for hobbles and locks for Prison,	16 00
Geo. Arnold for 2 stoves for Court House,	25 00
Interest paid on notes,	4 90
Officers pay, Spring Election,	395 91
Officers pay, General Election,	403 30
Repairs at Bridges,	563 50
Constables fees for Spring Election,	97 56
Wm. Fickes, Sheriff, summoning Juries,	79 75
Directors of Poor pay,	60 00
Certificates of Constables' returns,	99 50
Exonerations to Collectors,	176 34
Collectors' Fees,	516 22
Treasurer's Salary,	249 00
Outstanding Tax and Quit Rents,	2,533 33
Balance in hands of Treasurer,	78 88
	$17,256 23

☞ *The Outstanding County Tax and Quit Rents appears to be in the hands of the following Collectors, to wit:*

YEARS.	COLLECTORS.	TOWNSHIPS.	
1846.	John Carpenter,	Freedom,	$14 85
1848.	John G. Frey,	Borough of Gettysburg,	52 36
"	Daniel Gitt,	Conowago,	73 86
"	Abraham Waybright,	Freedom,	38 36
1849.	John Brown,	Borough of Gettysburg, Quit Rents,	132 54
"	Daniel Polley,	Cumberland,†	230 12
"	Andrew M'Sherry,	Germany,	107 76
"	Isaac Wolf,	Berwick,*	34 29
"	Elias Gardner,	Huntington,†	438 49
"	Adam Gardner,	Latimore,†	220 17
"	James Wilson,	Hamiltonban,*	158 96
"	John Eiker,	Liberty,	132 76
"	John Dellone,	Hamilton,†	216 02
"	Jacob Adams,	Conowago,†	266 86
"	John Conrad,	Tyrone,	49 84
"	John M'Master,	Mountpleasant,	183 49
"	John King,	Reading,*	111 70
"	Francis Felix,	Oxford,*	70 90
			$2,533 33

* *Since paid in full.* † *Since paid in part.*

☞ Menallen, Straban, Franklin, Mountjoy, Freedom and Union Townships, had paid off their duplicates in full before the settlement.

IN TESTIMONY that the foregoing statement of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURES exhibited at the Office of the Treasurer of said county, is a correct and true Copy, as taken from and compared with the originals remaining in the Books in this Office—WE have hereunto set our hands, and affixed the seal of said Office, at Gettysburg, the seventh day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty.

JACOB KING,
JNO. G. MORNINGSTAR, } *Comm'rs.*

ATTEST:—J. AUGHINBAUGH, *Clerk.*

AUDITORS' REPORT.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams County, Pa.

WE, the undersigned, duly elected AUDITORS to settle and adjust the Public Accounts of the Treasurer and Commissioners of said County, and having been sworn or affirmed agreeably to law, REPORT the following to be a general statement of said Account, from the second day of January, A. D. 1849, to the seventh day of January, A. D. 1850—both days inclusive:—

R. G. Harper, Esq., Treasurer, and Commissioners, in account with the County of Adams.

DR.

	DOLLS. CTS.
To Outstanding Tax and Quit Rents at last settlement,	1,870 50
Balance on hand at last settlement,	2,222 28
Cash received from Mr. Robinson on Bridge subscription,	28 00
Amount of Tax and Quit Rents assessed for 1849,	12,364 81
Abatement on State Tax at Harrisburg,	621 05
Cash received from D. Schriver, expenses of Inquest,	17 52
" for sale of Boards, (Berlin Bridge,)	36 19
" for Jury verdicts from Sheriff,	36 00
" for Fines and Jury fees from H. Denwiddie,	14 00
" from D. C. Brinkerhoff, expenses of Inquest,	17 44
" from F. W. Koehler's estate, (Court costs,)	16 02
Additional Tax for 1849,	12 42
	$17,256 23

CR.

		DOLLS. CTS.
By Constables' Returns,	1849,	99 50
Exonerations for	1848,	93 63
Do.	1849,	82 71
Fees for	1848,	280 57
Do.	1849,	235 65
Outstanding Tax for	1846,	14 85
Do. and Quit Rents for	1848,	164 58
Do. do.	1849,	2,353 90
Disbursements on County Orders,		13,602 96
Treasurer's Salary,		249 00
Balance due by Treasurer,		78 88
		$17,256 23

WE, the undersigned, AUDITORS of the County of Adams, Pennsylvania, elected and sworn, in pursuance of law, do REPORT, that we met, did audit, settle and adjust, according to law, the account of the Treasurer and Commissioners of said County, commencing on the second day of January, 1849, and ending on the seventh day of January, 1850—both days inclusive: That said account, as settled above, and entered of record in Settlement Book, in the Commissioners' Office of Adams County, is correct, and that we find a balance due the County of Adams, by R. G. HARPER, Esq., Treasurer of said County, in CASH, the sum of *Seventy-eight Dollars and Eighty-eight Cents,* ($78 88,) and in Outstanding Taxes, *Twenty-five Hundred and Thirty-three Dollars and Thirty-three Cents,* ($2533 33.)

A. W. MAGINLY,
SAMUEL DURBORAW, } *Auditors of the County of Adams.*
JOHN ELDER,

February 4, 1850. 4t

Fancy Furs, Muffs, Boas & Tippets.

David H. Solis,

(*successor to Solis, Brothers.*)

IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER *of every description of*

FURS,

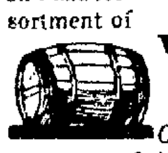
HAVING just returned from Europe, with a select stock of FURS, is now *manufacturing* them in a very *superior style,* and trimming them in the *most elegant* manner, and would invite the *attention* of MERCHANTS and OTHERS, to his *superior* and *extensive assortment,* which, as he MANUFACTURES as well as IMPORTS, he is enabled to offer at such prices as few houses in the United States can compete with.

DAVID H. SOLIS,
86 Arch (Mulberry) Street, 6 doors below 3d st.
☞ Next to Louden & Co's Family Medicine Store.
Philadelphia, Aug. 20. 6m
. The highest Cash price paid for shipping Furs.

NEW WINE & LIQUOR STORE.

M. & A. HAY,

WOULD respectfully make known to the public that they have opened a WINE AND LIQUOR STORE in the house formerly kept as Hay's Tavern, *Sign of the Indian King,* on the south side of Main street, a few doors west of the Market House, and adjoining the residence of Charles A. Barnitz, Esq. in the Borough of York, where they will constantly have on hand for sale a choice and well selected assortment of



Wines, Brandies, Gins
RUMS, WHISKEYS,
CORDIALS AND BITTERS
of all qualities and prices.

☞ M. & A. HAY respectfully invite those who may need articles in their line to give them a call, as they are confident that they can please them both as regards quality and price, great care having been taken in the selection of their stock.

York, Feb. 23. tf

DR. SWAYNE'S
Celebrated Family Medicines!
CURE FOLLOWS CURE!
More Proofs of the Efficacy of
DR. SWAYNE'S
Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry!
The Original & Genuine Preparation!

Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint, Spitting Blood, Difficulty of Breathing, Pain in the Side and Breast, Palpitation of the Heart, Broken Constitution, Influenza, Croup, Sore Throat, Nervous Debility, and all diseases of the Throat, Breast & Lungs: the most effectual and speedy cure known for any of the above diseases is

DR. SWAYNE'S
Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry!

CONSUMPTION PERMANENTLY CURED, of years standing, after all other remedies failed.——The like has never been known.——Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry.

READ THIS EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

Dr. Swayne—Dear Sir:—Having contracted a severe cold, which settled on my lungs, attended with a violent cough, pain in my side and breast, difficulty of breathing, I was attended by physicians of the first respectability, but my symptoms became very alarming: there was an abscess formed in my lungs, and made its way through my side, and discharged large quantities of pus externally, so that my physician thought the power or functions of one of my lungs were totally destroyed—therefore, supposed the case entirely hopeless. This mournful state of things continued for a long time, until I was wasted and worn to a skeleton. I had tried a number of remedies, but all failed to do any good. But there still being a spark of hope left for me and my anxious parents, and having heard of the great virtues of your Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, and its being approved of by physicians of the first eminence, I concluded to make trial of it, and, to my great satisfaction, my cough gradually grew better, the hole in my side began to heal, and I am happy to say, from a poor and almost hopeless skeleton, I have become healthy, and weigh more than I ever have. All my neighbors can testify to the above fact.

ABRAHAM HUNSICKER,
Two miles from Skippackville, Pa.

☞ Look well to the marks of the genuine, Each bottle of which is enveloped with a splendid wrapper, (steel engraving,) with the portrait of Dr. Swayne thereon. Also, his signature.—All other preparations of Wild Cherry being fictitious and counterfeit. Principal Office, N. W. corner of Eighth and Race streets, Phila.

SWAYNE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE.—A Safe and Effectual Remedy for Worms, Dyspepsia, Cholera Morbus, Sickly or Dyspeptic Children or Adults, and the most useful Family Medicine ever offered to the public.

☞ BEWARE OF MISTAKES.☜

Remember: Dr. Swayne's Vermifuge is now put up in Square Bottles, (having recently been changed,) covered with a beautiful wrapper, (steel engraving,) with the portrait of Dr. Swayne thereon engraved. Bear this in mind, and be not deceived.

CLEANSE AND PURIFY.

Dr. Swayne's Sugar Coated Sarsaparilla and Extract of Tar Pills.

A mild and effective purgative, great purifyer of the blood, they correct all the functions of the Liver, and as an alterative in Dropsical affections they are very valuable. Giddiness of the head, dimness of sight, depression of spirits, headache, &c., are cured by these purifying Pills. No medicine can have a better effect for monthly irregularities, which occasionally happen to women, they are perfectly safe, and will, in conjunction with Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, take all pain and disease from every part of the system.

All the above valuable preparations, are prepared only by Dr. SWAYNE, N. W. corner of Eighth and Race streets, Philadelphia, and for sale by most all the Merchants and Storekeepers throughout the United States.

AGENTS FOR ADAMS COUNTY.—Samuel S. Forney and S. H. Buehler, Gettysburg; James B. Wrighson, Graefenberg Springs; Abraham Scott, Cashtown; D. Newcomer, Bragtown; J. S. Hildebrand, East Berlin; J. R. Henry, Abbottstown; J. Aulabaugh, Hampton; Galbraith & Knauss, Arendtsville; A. T. Wright, Bendersville; J. Hollinger, Heidlersburg; Holtzinger & Ferree, York Springs; B. & D. H. Snyder, Two Taverns; H. Shriver & Son, Littlestown, and by most all store-keepers in the adjacent counties.

Jan. 7. 1y

FOR RENT,

A STORE ROOM, in a very desirable situation in the Country—possession given on the first day of April next. Inquire at this office.

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY
AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues to carry on the FOUNDRY BUSINESS, in all its branches, at his old establishment, in the Western part of Gettysburg, where he has constantly on hand all sorts of

HOLLOWARE,

such as Kettles, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Pans, Griddles, &c. of all sizes; also, *STOVES* of every size and variety, including Common, Parlor, Air-tight and Cooking Stoves—among them the far-famed HATHAWAYS.

To Farmers he would say, he has on hand an excellent assortment of

THRESHING MACHINES,

Hovey's celebrated Straw-cutters; the renowned Seyler Ploughs; also Woodcock's and Witherow's; also, Points, Cutters, Shares, &c.

BLACKSMITHING is carried on in its different branches, by the best of workmen.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ALSO OPENED A

BOOT & SHOE SHOP,

in the South end of the Foundry Building, where, with good workmen and excellent materials, the neatest fits and best work will be made.—☞ Ladies will be waited on at their residence.

All of the above mentioned articles will be sold as cheap, for Cash or Country Produce, as they can be had any where else. All orders will be promptly attended to.

☞ Repairing, of all kinds, done at the shortest notice. T. WARREN.

Gettysburg, May 8. tf

PURE FRESH COD LIVER OIL.

THIS new and valuable Medicine, now used by the medical profession with such astonishing efficacy in the cure of

Pulmonary Consumption, Scrofula, Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, General Debility, Complaints of the Kidneys,

&c., &c., is prepared from the Liver of the COD FISH for medicinal use, expressly for our sales.

(*Extract from the London Medical Journal.*)

"C. J. B. Williams, M. D., F. R. S., Professor of Medicine in University College, London Consulting Physician to the Hospital for consumption, &c., says: I have prescribed the Oil in above four hundred cases of tuberculous disease of the Lungs, in different stages, which have been under my care the last two years and a half. In the large number of cases, 200 out of 234, its use was followed by marked and unequivocal improvement, varying in degree in different cases, from a temporary retardation of the progress of the disease and a mitigation of distressing symptoms, up to a more or less complete restoration to apparent health.

"The effect of the Cod Liver Oil in most of these cases was very remarkable. Even in a few days the cough was mitigated, the expectoration diminished in quantity and opacity, the night sweats ceased, the pulse became slower, and of better volume, and the appetite, flesh and strength were gradually improved.

"In conclusion, I repeat that the pure fresh oil from the Liver of the Cod is more beneficial in the treatment of Pulmonary Consumption than any agent, medicinal, dietetic or regimenal, that has yet been employed."

As we have made arrangements to procure the Cod Liver Oil, fresh from head quarters, it can now be had chemically pure by the single bottle, or in boxes of one dozen each.

Its wonderful efficacy has induced numerous *spurious imitations.* As its success depends entirely upon its purity, too much care cannot be used in procuring it *genuine.*

Every bottle having on it our written signature, may be depended upon as genuine.

Pamphlets containing an analysis of the Oil, with notices of it from Medical Journals, will be sent to those who address us free of postage.

JOHN C. BAKER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists and Chemists,
100 North Third street, Philadelphia.
Oct. 8. 6m

40 BOXES DR LEIDY'S 25 CENTS
SARSAPARILLA BLOOD PILLS

AHEAD OF ALL OTHERS!!

The Envy of all Pill Manufacturers

BECAUSE they are safer, better and more efficacious than any others; and because the public will take no others if they can obtain them.

500,000 BOXES

have been sold annually for the last five years.

YOUNG AND OLD, MALE AND FEMALE, can always take them with equal safety, without fear.

IF PILLS BE NECESSARY

for purging and cleansing the Stomach and Bowels, and purifying the Blood and fluids of the body, take no others—for no other pills produce those combined effects, or contain Sarsaparilla in them.

Eat, Drink, and Live as Usual,

and pursue your usual occupation whilst taking them, without fear of taking cold, during all kinds of weather.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS

are wagered that more GENUINE CERTIFICATES (from Physicians, Clergymen, Members of Congress and respectable citizens) can be produced of their efficacy than of any others, and TEN DOLLARS will be forfeited in every instance where ONE Box will not do more good than Two BOXES of any others.

Forty Pills are in a Box!!

and sold at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOX, with directions and much wholesome advice accompanying each Box.

They have no taste or unpleasant smell,
Free from dust or powder of any kind,
Do not gripe the Stomach or Bowels,
Produce no sickness, vomiting or bad feelings.
THEY ARE GOOD AT ALL TIMES,
And adapted to most diseases common to mankind.

No one having once taken them will be willing afterwards to take any others, because they always do good, and if they do not then no others will.

Dr. N. B. Leidy, the Proprietor and Manufacturer, is a regular Druggist, Chemist and Physician, of fifteen years experience in Philadelphia; Graduate of the University of Pennsylvania; Member of different Medical Institutions of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore, &c., and associate and corresponding member of several Medical Institutions of London and Paris.

☞ Principal Depot, DR. LEIDY'S DISPENSARY, No. 114 North FOURTH ST., Philadelphia—and sold wholesale and retail by S. H. Buehler, Gettysburg; Morris & Co., York; Slagle, Schmidt & Co., Hanover; J. & G. Atticks and Dr. Hayes, Shippensburg; Deing & Miller, Chambersburg; H. A. Sturgeon & Dr. Rawlins, Carlisle; W. W. Kecler, Mercersburg; Dr. Cauffman, York Springs; W. K. Stewart, Petersburg; Lilly & Reiley, New Oxford; W. Wolf, East Berlin; J. Brinkerhoff, Millerstown; J. Burkholder, Bendersville; J. Aulabaugh, Hampton; J. S. Hollinger, Heidlersburg; H. Shriver, Littlestown; and most Storekeepers and Druggists in the U. States.

Nov. 26. 1y

SILKS.

NOW opening, a splendid assortment of those rich CHANGEABLE SILKS, Chameleon Silks, Chameleon Stripe Armure, Satin Du Chene, besides a great variety of BLACK SILKS, which will be sold 20 per cent cheaper than at any other establishment in town.

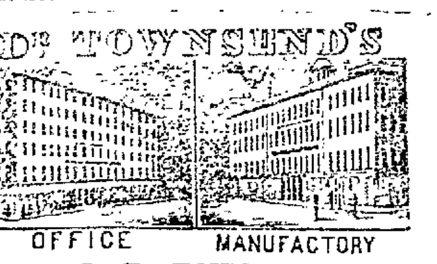
A. B. KURTZ

WM. B. M'CLELLAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE South East Corner of the Franklin House, formerly occupied as Sheriff's Office, by Geo. W. M'Clellan, Esq.

Dec. 23. tf

DR. TOWNSEND'S



DR. S. P. TOWNSEND'S

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF

SARSAPARILLA.

Wonder and Blessing of the Age.

The most extraordinary Medicine in the World!

This Extract is put up in Quart Bottles: it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures disease without vomiting, purging, sickening, or debilitating the Patient.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other Medicines is, while it eradicates disease, it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best

SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINES

ever known; it not only purifies the whole system and strengthens the person, but it creates, new, pure and rich blood; a power possessed by no other Medicine. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success. It has performed within the last two years, more than one hundred thousand cures of severe cases of disease, at least, 50,000 were considered incurable. It has saved the lives of more than 15,000 children the three past seasons.

100,000 cases of General Debility and want of Nervous Energy.

DR. S. P. TOWNSEND'S Sarsaparilla invigorates the whole system permanently. To those who have lost their muscular energy, by the effects of medicine, or indiscretion committed in youth, or the excessive indulgence of the passions, and brought on by physical prostration of the nervous system, lassitude, want of ambition, fainting sensations, premature decay and decline, hastening toward that fatal disease, Consumption, can be entirely restored by this pleasant remedy. This Sarsaparilla is far superior to any

INVIGORATING CORDIAL,

As it renews and invigorates the system, gives activity to the limbs, and strength to the muscular system in a most extraordinary degree.

Consumption Cured.

Cleanse and Strengthen. Consumption can be cured *Bronchitis, Consumption, Liver Complaint, Colds, Catarrh, Coughs, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Soreness in the Chest, Hectic Flush, Night Sweats, Difficult or Profuse Expectoration, Pain in the Side, &c., have been and can be cured.*

Spitting Blood.

DR. S. P. TOWNSEND—I verily believe your Sarsaparilla has been the means, through Providence, of saving my life. I have for several years had a bad Cough. It became worse and worse. At last I raised large quantities of blood, had night sweats, and was greatly debilitated and reduced, and did not expect to live. I have only used your Sarsaparilla a short time, and there has a wonderful change been wrought in me. I am now able to walk all over the city. I raise no blood, and my cough has left me. You can well imagine that I am thankful for these results. Your obedient servant. WM. RUSSEL, 65 Catherine-st.

Fits! Fits!! Fits!!!

DR. S. P. TOWNSEND, not having tested his Sarsaparilla in case of Fits, of course, never recommended it, and was surprised to receive the following from an intelligent and respectable Farmer in Westchester County:

Fordham, August 13, 1847.

DR. S. P. TOWNSEND—Dear Sir: I have a little girl, seven years of age, who has been several years afflicted with Fits; we tried almost every thing for her, but without success; at last, although we could find no recommendation in your circulars for cases like hers, we thought, as she was in very delicate health, we would give her some of your Sarsaparilla, and are glad we did, for it not only restored her strength, but she has had no return of the Fits, to our very great pleasure and surprise. She is fast becoming rugged and healthy for which we feel grateful.

Yours respectfully, JOHN BUTLER, JR.

Female Medicines.

DR. S. P. TOWNSEND'S Sarsaparilla is a sovereign and speedy cure for Incipient Consumption, Barrenness, Prolapsus Uteri, or Falling of the Womb, Costiveness, Piles, Leucorrhœa, or Whites, obstructed or difficult Menstruation, Incontinence of Urine, or involuntary discharge thereof, and for the general prostration of the system—no matter whether the result of inherent cause or causes, produced by irregularity, illness or accident. Nothing can be more surprising than its invigorating effects on the human frame. Persons all weakness and lassitude, from taking it, at once become robust and full of energy under its influence. It immediately counteracts the nervelessness of the female frame, which is the great cause of Barrenness. It will not be expected of us, in cases of so delicate a nature, to exhibit certificates of cures performed, but we can assure the afflicted, that hundreds of cases have been reported to us. Thousands of cases where families have been without children, after using a few bottles of this invaluable Medicine, have been blessed with fine, healthy offspring.

Great Blessing to Mothers and Children.

It is the safest and most effectual medicine for purifying the system, and relieving the sufferings attendant upon childbirth ever discovered. It strengthens both the mother and the child, prevents pain and disease, increases and enriches the food; those who have used it, think it is indispensable. It is highly useful both before and after confinement, as it prevents diseases attendant upon child-birth—in Costiveness, Piles, Cramps, Swelling of the Feet, Despondency, Heartburn, Vomiting, Pain in the Back and Loins, False Pains, Hemorrhage, and in regulating the secretions and equalizing the circulation, it has no equal. The great beauty of this medicine is, it is always safe, and the most delicate use it most successfully, very few cases require any other medicine, in some a little Castor Oil, or Magnesia is useful. Exercise in the open air, and light food with this medicine, will always secure a safe and easy confinement.

Rheumatism.

Blackwell's Island, Sept. 14, 1847.

DR. S. P. TOWNSEND—Dear Sir: I have suffered terribly for nine years with the Rheumatism; considerable of the time I could not eat, sleep or walk. I had the utmost distressing pains, and my limbs were terribly swollen. I have used four bottles of your Sarsaparilla, and they have done me more than one thousand dollars worth of good, I am so much better—indeed I am entirely relieved. You are at liberty to use this for the benefit of the afflicted.

Yours respectfully, JAMES CUMMINGS

The Rev. John Seger

Of Jersey City, an old and highly respectable clergyman of the Baptist Denomination, handed in the following certificate at Dr. S. P. Townsend's office. It speaks for itself.

DR. S. P. TOWNSEND—Dear Sir: I am constrained to give you a statement of the benefit I derived from using your Sarsaparilla, believing, by so doing, I shall render a benefit to those who are suffering as I have been. I was reduced for many months by the Dyspepsia, so much that it was with much difficulty for me to walk or keep about. I had also a tetter, which covered the most part of my head—which was extremely troublesome and sore; it got to be almost a scab. I used quite a number of remedies for both the complaints, but received little or no benefit, until I took your Sarsaparilla, which, through the kindness of Providence, has restored me to more than my usual health, as I am now enjoying better than I have for a number of years. I am now 60 years of age. I believe it to be an invaluable medicine, and recommend it to my numerous acquaintances, which is very large, as I have been a minister a great many years. I hope this hasty sketch may be as much benefit to you as your medicine has to me.

July 11, 1847. JOHN SEGER, Jersey City.

Methodist Clergyman.

The following was sent to our Agent in Rahway, by the Rev. J. O. TUNISON, of the Methodist Episcopal Church—one of the most learned and respected in the connection, and is another evidence of the wonderful effects of Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla on the system.

FRIEND PEARSON—Having for some time past, as you are aware, experienced great general debility of my system, attended with constant and alarming irritation of my throat and lungs, I was, at your instance, and in consequence of having read Captain McLean's decided testimony in its behalf, induced to try Dr. S. P. Townsend's far-famed Sarsaparilla. I tried it, I confess, more in the hope than in the confidence of its proving efficacious; but I am bound in candor now to acknowledge, that I had not tried it long before I began to experience its salutary effects; and I may now say, with Captain McLean, "that I would not be without it on any consideration." It has done me more good than any previous remedy I have tried, and if this statement is deemed by you of any importance, you have my full consent to make it public.

Rahway, August 3d, 1847. J. O. TUNISON.

SCROFULA CURED.

This certificate conclusively proves that this Sarsaparilla has perfect control over the most obstinate diseases of the blood. Three persons cured in one house is unprecedented.

Three Children.

DR. S. P. TOWNSEND—Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that three of my children have been cured of the Scrofula by the use of your excellent medicine. They were afflicted very severely with bad sores; have taken only four bottles; it took them away, for which I feel myself under great obligation. Very respectfully,

ISAAC W. CRAIN, 106 Wooster st.

OPINIONS OF PHYSICIANS

DR. S. P. TOWNSEND is almost daily receiving orders from Physicians in different parts of the Union.

This is to Certify that we, the undersigned, Physicians of the City of Albany, have in numerous cases prescribed Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and believe it to be one of the most valuable preparations in the market.

H. P. PULING, M. D.
J. WILSON, M. D.
R. B. BRIGGS, M. D.
P. E. ELMENDORF, M. D.

Albany, April 1, 1847.

AGENTS.—Redding & Co., No. 8 State-street, and Mrs. E. Kidder, No. 100 Court-street, Boston; Samuel Kidder, Jr., Lowell; Henry Pratt, Salem; James B. Green, Worcester; Allison & Gault, Concord; J. Balch & Son, Providence; and by Druggists and Merchants generally throughout the United States, West Indies and the Canadas.

☞ For sale by SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, General Agent for Adams county.

Aug. 13. 1y

BRANT'S INDIAN PULMONARY BALSAM,

Has cured without the least shadow of doubt, *very many of the most strongly* developed cases of *ulcerated* and *diseased lungs*—such cases as were never cured by any other medicines—and which were so *utterly hopeless,* that the diseased persons were pronounced by physicians and friends, to be ACTUALLY DYING.

This Balsam is a VEGETABLE compound, which never injures any person when it is used for the cure of *Chronic* diseases. It possesses *strong, active,* PURIFYING and ALTERATIVE properties, and such *other medications* as are ESSENTIALLY NECESSARY to cure all Coughs, and *to cure* that *very identical* COUGH DISEASE, which is called by physicians and others, and is really considered to be, without the least doubt,

Pulmonary Consumption.

This Balsam heals and *cures ulcers* in the *Lungs,* and elsewhere *internally,* as *certainly* and *easily* as that other medicine which we call "BRANT'S PURIFYING EXTRACT," *cures* and *heals* ulcers *externally.* This BALSAM will cure *Nine* cases of *Cough* and *Consumption* out of *Ten,* after all other remedies have failed to cure.

THOUSANDS OF CONSUMPTIONS

and *Coughs* having been cured by it, testify and prove its *unfailing efficacy* in *all* diseases of the LUNGS, THROAT, and BREAST.

We are fully aware of the very strong and positive assertions which we have made above, and we would not have so asserted, had we not also been confident that the respectable testimony annexed, of some of the numerous cures said to have been effected by this BALSAM, *fully sustain and support us, in all we have asserted—and we* CHALLENGE THE PROPRIETOR *of any other remedy, to produce as respectable testimony of cures of as many* HOPELESS DYING PERSONS, *as we publish.*

BRANT'S INDIAN PULMONARY BALSAM cures CONSUMPTION, *Coughs, Colds, Spitting of Blood, Bleeding at the Lungs, Pain in the Breast* and *Side, Night-Sweats, Nervous Complaints, Palpitation of the Heart, Female Weaknesses* and *Complaints, Cholera Infantum, Dysentery,* and *Summer Complaints.*

DYING WOMAN SAVED.

We publish this cure of *Consumption,* it being one out of the many which can be adduced, to prove the magical power to save life, which this *Balsam possesses*—even after the person is considered by physicians and friends, to be in the *very last stages* of the disease—ACTUALLY DYING—and in this case, so *far gone,* that her friends had *bought the cloth for her shroud* and *other burial clothes.* This cure was effected on *Mrs. Ziba Dykeman,* the wife of a respectable man residing at *Ballston Spa, Saratoga county, N. Y.*

Mr. Dykeman swore to the facts before *Thos. G. Young, Esq.,* Justice of the peace, and editor of a paper at Ballston, who certifies to the good character of Mr. Dykeman, for veracity and respectable standing. *Mr. John Wait,* merchant at the same place, also certifies that he *knows all the facts* as stated; and that Mr. Dykeman's *character is good.* For the full particulars of this cure, SEE OUR PAMPHLETS.

BELIEVED IMPOSSIBLE TO LIVE.

Messrs. E. B. Caldwell & Co., of *East Oswego, Oswego Co., N. Y.,* respectable druggists, wrote to us, May 19th, 1848: We have just heard through Mr. Whitman, a respectable citizen of this place, of an important cure of *Consumption,* which BRANT'S INDIAN PULMONARY BALSAM has produced on the wife of an acquaintance of his, who resides in the town of Palermo, in this county. She had been long confined to her bed, and was so *dangerously diseased* that her friends *believed it impossible for her to live.*

MORE THAN ONE DAY LONGER.

But, when *all other hope utterly failed,* she commenced taking *Brant's Pulmonary Balsam,* and its medical efficacy has raised her *from a dying bed,* so that she is now going about, and attending to her domestic household affairs and duties. She acknowledges, and it is very evident, that she is indebted to *Brant's Balsam* for her recovery from a long, severe, and dangerous sickness; and her friends and neighbors consider that medicine invaluable.

HIS LUNGS BLED—HE MUST DIE.

Mr. Z. S. Terry, merchant, Byron, Genesee County, N. Y., wrote, Aug. 24, 1846: *Brant's Medicine* is doing wonders here—it has cured a man of *Consumption,* that *all the physicians had said must die.* When he commenced taking Brant's Medicine, *he could not raise his hand* to his head: *he bled at the lungs,* and every symptom seemed to indicate that he must die; but, astonishing to all, he is now able to labor and rides all over the county. *He used only five bottles.* I will also show you, when I visit the city of New York in the spring, what *great things Brant has done for me.* It has also *cured a young lady of Consumption* in Orleans county, which her father *says no doctor could cure.*

RAISED FROM THE GRAVE.

Messrs. Pratt & Foster, merchants of West Cornwall, Conn., called on us at New York, April 21st, 1847, and said *Brant's Balsam* had *effected cures* of such *hopeless cases of Consumption* in their town, that now no other cough medicine could be sold there; that it had *raised some as if from the grave*—some that physicians and all the friends said must die. One gentleman, in particular, was so far gone that his physician told him it *was useless* to take any more medicine. He then, *when no hope was left,* began to take *Brant's Balsam*—got well—and is now as well as he ever was.

Doctors could give no Help.

Mr. Wm. D. Jennings, a merchant at *Pierpont Centre,* Ashtabula co., Ohio, wrote to us, October 2d, 1848, and stated a cure of CONSUMPTION which the use of BRANT'S INDIAN PULMONARY BALSAM had effected in *Mr. William Crocket* of an adjoining town. Mr. Crocket had sought relief from the best physicians and numerous medicines, but found none, for the fatal hand of that unrelenting monster *Consumption,* had taken fast hold on his vitals, and was so destroying and debilitating his body that he was a *mere skeleton.* He was *given up* by his physician, and all friends as one who would *soon inhabit a grave.* But even in this last extremity, strange and marvellous as it may seem, yet it is true, that the use of *only five bottles* of BRANT'S INDIAN PULMONARY BALSAM has unclinched the hand of the destroyer, and restored Mr. Crocket to health, and he is now a HEALTHY, HEARTY, RUGGED MAN.

BLEEDING AT THE LUNGS.

Mr. W. Chapman, merchant, Middlebury, state of Vermont, stated to us that his son was afflicted with *bleeding at the lungs,* and after all other remedies failed, and his physicians *said he would die,* he made use of *Brant's Indian Pulmonary Balsam,* which *soon restored him to health.*

SHE COULD NOT SLEEP IN BED.

Mr. James Ivins, a merchant and miller of Kirkland, Lake Co., Ohio, wrote, Sept. 18th, 1848, that BRANT'S PULMONARY BALSAM was effecting some astonishing cures in that vicinity: one case in particular, was the wife of his head miller. She had been diseased for *fourteen years,* and her husband had spent almost all his earnings in paying doctors, and in trying all kinds of medicines, but to no purpose. She had not *laid or slept in her bed for several years,* in consequence of her disease; but now after using a *few bottles* of *Brant's Pulmonary Balsam,* she could lie and *enjoy sleep* in her bed as well as ever she could.

FEMALE WEAKNESSES & COMPLAINTS

No remedy offered to the public has ever been *half as certain and effectual in restoring ALL* the incidental *weaknesses* and *irregularities* of the *sex,* as BRANT'S PULMONARY BALSAM. It makes no difference whether the derangement be *suppression, excess,* or other *weakness*—it REGULATES ALL, by *strengthening* the system, *equalizing the circulation,* and SOOTHING and ALLAYING NERVOUS IRRITABILITY. *See Pamphlets*

CHANGE OF LIFE.

From the *Girl* to the *Woman,* and the *Woman at middle age*—the one case is *accelerated,* and the other so *gradually suppressed,* as to prevent any of the *fatal diseases* that frequently arise in consequence of such change.

Nervous Diseases and Derangements

Cured without fail. DYSENTERY and SUMMER COMPLAINT in *children* and *adults*—and

CHOLERA INFANTUM.

No mother need ever mourn the death of her child by Cholera Infantum, while teething, if BRANT'S PULMONARY BALSAM be administered. It should be, for such cases, given in larger than the ordinary doses.

FOR SALE BY

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, *Gettysburg;* Holtzinger & Ferree, York Springs; Lilly & Reilly, New Oxford; J. Aulabaugh, Hampton; Wm. Wolf, East Berlin; J. R. Henry, Abbottstown; Sneeringer & Renshaw, Littlestown; C. A. Morris & Co., York; I. & C. Kling, Dover; S. W. Haverstick & J. W. Rawlins, Carlisle; W. D. E. Hays & J. C. & B. Altick, Shippensburg.

Oct. 22.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®.com

ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, March 4, 1850.

☞We give to-day a correct copy of Mr. STEVENS' speech in the House of Representatives on the Slavery question. Mr Stevens, says the North American, always speaks boldly, eloquently and powerfully, and his present effort is remarkable for condensation, vigor, point and brilliancy. However much, under ordinary circumstances, we might regret the agitation of the exciting topic to which he mainly addressed himself, in view of the insane and treasonable exhibitions which have been made by Southern members since the opening of the present Congress, we admire, and thank him for, the truthful, masterly, and manly exposition he has produced; and we recommend his speech to the earnest attention of all who, in this crisis, desire to save the country from the deplorable ills which could not fail to follow any further extension of an institution which has already brought upon us so many troubles.

Enlargement.

We have it in contemplation to enlarge the "SENTINEL" about the first of April. As this is attended with very considerable expense, we hope our delinquent subscribers will "give us a lift"

Pennsylvania Legislature.

No business of any general interest has been transacted in either branch of the Legislature during the past week.

Congress.

The Slavery question is still the all-absorbing topic at Washington; and every day is occupied in warm speeches in both Houses upon the subject. Of course there is no legislation. The last Speaker in the Senate was Mr. Rusk, of Texas, who occupied Wednesday and Thursday. On Thursday, Mr. Bell, of Tenn. introduced compromise resolutions We suppose they will find favor with the South only.

In the House there has been some pretty warm speaking. Slavery—slavery—appears to be the burden of every song. There was a little variety, however, the other day, which almost led to an *honorable fight*. Col. Bissell, of Illinois, who behaved so valiantly at Buena Vista, at the head of the Illinois volunteers, in the course of his speech, threw out some insinuations as to the small share the Mississippi regiment had in gaining the victory on that bloody battle field. This raised the Mississippi blood, and Col. Jefferson Davis, U. S. Senator from that State, on Wednesday, challenged Col. Bissell. The challenge was accepted, and the terms arranged—Gen. Shields acting for Col. Bissell, and Mr. Inge for Col. Davis. The meeting was to take place on Thursday morning—weapons muskets, at 15 paces. The President, however, on Wednesday night, personally interfered, and the misunderstanding was amicably and honorably adjusted.

Great Union Meeting at New York.

On Monday night, an immense assemblage of the friends of the Union, irrespective of party, took place at Castle Garden, in the City of New York. It is supposed that about ten thousand persons were present. The Mayor of the city presided. Several gentlemen addressed the meeting, among whom was General Winfield Scott. He declared himself strongly for the Union, and said he hoped he would not live to see disunion. Although he could not call himself a Sampson, he said he would be buried beneath its ruins. The meeting unanimously adopted, as the basis of a compromise, the preamble and resolutions introduced by Mr. Clay into the Senate of the U. States, Jan. 19th, 1850; and adjourned with three cheers for the Union and Compromise.

Mr. Clay.

It is agreeable to observe the popular feeling towards Mr. Clay. Whenever he rises in the Senate to make a remark, or present a petition, you can hear a general buzz in the galleries:—"That's Mr. Clay"—"That's glorious old Harry of the West"—"God bless him"—"Good for ten years yet," &c. &c.

☞A fire took place in Carlisle on Tuesday night. A large stone stable, in Church Alley, corner of Harper's Row, together with several small buildings near it, were destroyed. The night was windy, and fire was communicated to the roofs of the dwellings of Mr. Watts, Mr. Norris, Mr. Thorn, Mrs. Mytinger, the jail, &c. but by the exertions of the firemen, the fire was checked.

☞The Hager-town News thinks, from what they have heard from different parts of the country, that there has been an almost total destruction of the peach, plum and cherry crops.

☞Mr. STEVENS, in a letter from Washington to a gentleman in Huntingdon, Feb. 19, says:—"We dissolve the Union every day, but it heals up the following night, and the next morning is as sound and strong as if it had never been dissolved."

☞GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, for March, is a number of which the proprietor may well be proud. Its list of embellishments is large, and some of them beautiful specimens of the art.—Its literary contents are also highly interesting.

☞There was a dreadful gale on the English coast on the 6th of January, which occasioned a fearful loss of life and property on every point of the coast. A storm more destructive in its consequences, has not visited the country for many years.

A lady in Wisconsin has recovered $100 of a liquor-dealer, for selling her husband too much rum. If she could induce her husband to get tipsy once a month, she might realize, in this way, quite a novel living. Three tipsy days in a month, would enable her to keep her carriage.

Borough Election.

The Whigs of the Borough have settled upon the following Ticket for support at the election on the 15th inst.:—

Judge—John Culp.
Inspector—David Sweney.
Assessor—Wm. Boyer.
Justices—D. A. Buehler, John Jenkins.
Constables—Nicholas Weaver, Robert Tate.

☞True to character, MARCH came in like "a blustering railer." The storm of wind on Friday was unusually severe, and did considerable damage, by unroofing buildings, and prostrating fences, &c. in all this region of country. Yesterday we had a considerable fall of snow; and the cold of this morning would do honor to mid-winter.

☞There was a great deal of damage done at Baltimore by the storm of Friday, by demolishing and unroofing buildings, &c.

Bank of Gettysburg.

We are indebted to the politeness of Messrs. SADLER and SMYSER, for copies of the Auditor General's report of the State of the Banks of Pennsylvania—from which we extract the following:

BANK OF GETTYSBURG—Nov. 12, 1849.

DR.

Capital,	$123,873 00
Bank Notes in circulation,	141,665 00
Do. under act of May, 1841,	8,358 00
Due to other Banks,	9,395 71
Due to depositors,	28,068 74
Dividends unpaid,	7,576 01
Discounts received, and rents,	22 56
Contingent fund,	12,938 07
Due to the Commonwealth,	966 20
	$332,863 29

CR.

Bills discounted,	$118,640 65
Specie—silver and gold,	49,337 71
Notes on other Banks,	11,684 00
Due from other Banks,	1,759 30
Judgments,	72,207 63
Real Estate,	21,578 48
Stocks,	27,086 00
Bonds, mortgages, &c.	30,569 52
	$332,863 29

Dividend of 3 per cent. declared May, 1849.
Do. do do. Nov. "

☞On Tuesday last, a new Division of the Order of the Sons of Temperance was instituted at Fairfield in this county, to be called "FAIRFIELD DIVISION, No. 435," the officers and Members of "Adams Division, No. 214," officiating on the occasion. After the institution of Fairfield Division, a regalia procession of the members of the Order, accompanied by the Odd Fellow's Band, moved through the town, presenting a handsome and imposing display.—The new Division commences under favorable auspices, and we trust that the most sanguine anticipations of the friends of the cause will be more than realized. The officers for the present term are:—Maxwell Shields, P. W. P.; Amos W. Maginly, W. P.; Andrew Lowe, W. A.; John M'Cleary, R. S.; James W. Robinson, A. R. S.; Jacob Brinkerhoff, T.; John S. Robinson, F. S.; P. Shively, C.; Charles Donaldson, A. C.; Wm. Bowling, I. S.; G. W. Heagy, O. S.; John Eiker, Chaplain.—*Star.*

☞The cholera has again made the appearance on the plantations in the interior of Louisiana; and a number of negroes and white men have died.

☞On Saturday week, at Antietam Iron Works, near Sharpsburg, Mr. Earlanger, greaser of the Rolling-mill, was caught in the fly-wheel and forced through a very narrow space, dreadfully crushing him and causing instant death.

☞A singular effect of high wind was witnessed on the 6th ult. at the Isle of Man. During the severe storm the wind having got hold of the sails of the well-known wind-mill at Castletown, forced round the machinery with such force that the friction set the mill on fire, and the entire building, with its out-houses, was consumed.

☞The fraud of cutting in pieces bank notes, and then artfully joining them, so as to make a seventh, has become so prevalent in Philadelphia that the Cashiers of the several Banking Institutions of that city have issued a card cautioning the public against such notes, and declaring their intention not to receive them in future.

☞A Convention of Ministers recently assembled at Syracuse, formally denounced the honorary degree of D. D., as a mark of distinction, and resolved that the title belongs to all teachers of christianity. They recommend, therefore, that *all* ministers should be called D D's.

☞About 30 wives were made widows by the late dreadful explosion at New York, and nearly 100 children rendered fatherless! The subscriptions for their relief amount to nearly $25,000.

☞Marriage seems to have assumed the shape of a violent epidemic at Wilmington, Del. On Thursday last one minister alone pocketed something like $100 for placing the "yoke matrimonial"

MARRIED,

On the 26th ult., by the Rev. Jacob Ziegler, Mr GEORGE K. REX, to Miss SAVILLA M. LAMER—both of Menallen township.

On the 21th ult., by the Rev. S. Gutelius, Mr JACOB BRINGMAN, of Eaton, Ohio, to Miss JOHANNA, daughter of Mr. Frederick Bloom, of this county.

DIED,

On the 22d ult., Mrs MARTHA FETTERHOFF, consort of Mr. Jacob Fetterhoff, of Mountjoy township, aged 60 years 11 months and 25 days.

On Friday last, Mrs. ——— M'DIVIT, wife of Hon. James M'Divit, of Liberty township.

On the 23d ult., Mr. ABRAHAM SELLERS, of Union township, in the 69th year of his age.

BLUE DICKS!—There will be a stated meeting of the Company, at the Engine house, on Saturday the 2th inst at 7 o'clock, P. M. Prompt attendance is desired, as business of importance is to be transacted. C. HORNER *Sec*

DRIED CURRANTS—a prime article just received by the subscriber; also a lot of fresh *Figs, Raisins, &c.* W. W. HAMERSLY.

Whigs of Straban!

YOU are requested to meet at the house of Jacob L. Grass, in Hunterstown, on *Saturday the 9th inst.* between 1 and 4 o'clock, to settle a Ticket for Township Officers.

MANY.

March 4.

LAST NOTICE

IS hereby given to all those indebted to me, to make payment by the 20th March. As my former notice has been disregarded, those not attending to this, will find their accounts in some officer's hands for collection.

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK.

March 4. 3t

PUBLIC SALE.

AS the subscriber intends removing from Gettysburg, he will sell, at Public Sale,

On Tuesday the 26th of March inst.,

at his residence in East York street, the following Household and Kitchen Furniture, to wit:

Dining & Breakfast Tables,
CHAIRS, BEDS & BEDSTEADS,
BUREAUS, DESKS,

Wardrobe, Cupboards, Settees, Looking Glasses, Parlor Lamps, Stands, Pictures, (framed,) Window Blinds, Carpeting, Andirons, Shovels and Tongs, two excellent Time-pieces, (one an eight-day brass clock, and the other a very handsome mantel ornament, running three weeks,)

FOUR STOVES,

with pipe and drum, one a Hathaway Cook Stove, one a new style air-tight, and two common wood-stoves; also, a first-rate

MILCH COW,

a new sleigh, ☞that well known SHOT GUN, with pouch, flask, &c., a pair of new folding doors, a lot of yellow sand, a lot of lumber, together with a great variety of other articles too numerous to particularize.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M., when the terms will be made known and attendance given by

WILLIAM KING.

March 4. ts

SHERIFF'S SALES.

IN pursuance of a writ of *Levari Facias sur Mortgage*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pa., and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale,

On Friday the 22d day of March inst.,

at 1 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, in Abbottstown, Adams county, the following Real Estate, to wit:

A certain Lot of Ground,

situate in Abbottstown, Adams county, Pa., numbered in the general plan of said town by No. 37, beginning at a corner post on King and German streets, running thence along German street eleven perches to a corner post on Fleet street, thence down Fleet street four perches, till adjoining lot No. 38, belonging to Henry Slagle on the east, thence along said lot eleven perches to King street, and thence to the beginning. This lot is improved with a TWO-STORY

Dwelling & Store House,

(the west end weather-boarded and the other end of stone,) to which there is attached a Ware-house and Log Back-building, a well of water with a pump therein at the back door, Carriage house, Wood-house, Weather-boarded BARN, with a Threshing-floor, Corn-crib, Hog-pen, and other outhouses. Also,

A LOT OF GROUND,

without improvements, situate in Abbottstown aforesaid, numbered in the general plan of said Town by No. 38, belonging to Henry Slagle on the west, and Fleet street on the south, on the east by lot No. 40, belonging to Theodore Fleager, and on the north fronting King street, on Turnpike. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of AMBROSE M'FARLANE.

WILLIAM FICKES, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, March 4, 1850. ts

☞Ten per cent. of the purchase money upon all Sales by the Sheriff, must be paid over immediately after the property is struck down, and on failure to comply therewith, the property will be again put up for sale.

IMPORTANT TO MILLERS!

THE public are hereby notified that I have purchased the right of introducing Henry Flinchbaugh's

Patent Self-tightening Bush

for mill spindles—for the counties of Adams, Franklin and Cumberland—and that I am prepared to introduce this improvement into all the mills of said counties, whose owners may desire the same. Any mill owner wishing to have this improvement, will be attended to by directing a line to the subscriber, residing near Chambersburg, Pa.

UPTON R. HENDERSON.

March 4. 3t

A CARD.

THE Summer Session of the NEW OXFORD COLLEGIATE AND MEDICAL INSTITUTE, for 1850, will open in its various branches on *Monday the 8th of April next*, and continue till the 1st day of October following.

Prices for tuition as heretofore, viz: $10 in the Collegiate, and $20 in the Medical Department; payment in advance—(No extra charges whatever.)

For Pupils sent from a distance, the Principal will, if desired, procure board, washing and mending in respectable houses for $75 per annum, payment quarterly in advance.

Parents and guardians, who wish their sons or wards to receive a thorough education, without endangering their physical or *moral* health, are invited to come and *examine the Institute personally*, since the evidence of our own senses is more to be relied upon, than on any other

M. D. G. PFEIFFER, M. D. *Principal.*

New Oxford Institute, March 4.

N. B. The public semi-annual examination of the pupils at the Institute will take place at the fixed time, viz the last Monday in March (this year falling on the 25th day of said month,) and commence at 9 o'clock, A. M., on said day. Exercises in declamation and composition at early candle light. Persons feeling interested in the advance of knowledge and humanity, will, we may confidently hope, not regret the time spent, if they favor us with their company on the occasion, from the commencement. M. D. G. P.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber requests those indebted to him, either by note or book account, to make payment *on or before the first day of April next*, as after that date they will be placed in the hands of officers for collection

PETER MICKLEY.

Mummasburg, Feb. 25. 3t

FRESH ORANGES & LEMONS—a large supply, and superior quality, just opened at HAMERSLY'S

In the Matter

Of the intended application of ISAAC WEAGLY, *for License to keep a Public House, in the township of Liberty, in the county of Adams—being an old Stand.*

WE, the undersigned, citizens of Liberty township, in said county of Adams, being well acquainted with ISAAC WEAGLY, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which License is prayed for, do certify, that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the above petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house-room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

Jas. M'Divit,	William J. Devine,
David Turner,	Henry Foller,
Emanuel Shrmer,	John Nunnemaker,
J. P. M'Divit,	Samuel Nunnemaker,
Joseph D. Stoner,	John Flohr,
Joseph Felix,	Samuel Flohr,
Henry M'Divit,	John Hoover.

March 4. 3t

In the Matter

Of the intended application of GEORGE B. STOVER, *for License to keep a Public House, in the township of Franklin, in the county of Adams—being an old Stand.*

WE, the undersigned, citizens of Franklin township, in said county of Adams, being well acquainted with GEORGE B. STOVER, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which License is prayed for, do certify, that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the above petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house-room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

D. McMurdie,	Thomas McKnight,
John D. Becker,	George Saum,
James McCullough,	George Smith,
H. J. Brinkerhoff,	Moses Smith,
Philip Hann,	Daniel Newman,
Abraham Scott,	John Walter,
Peter Mickly, Jr.	Samuel Lohr.

March 4. 3t

In the Matter

Of the intended application of ELIAS GARDNER, *for License to keep a Public House in the town of Petersburg, in the township of Huntington, Adams county—being an old Stand.*

WE, the subscribers, citizens of Huntington township, Adams county, and in which Petersburg is situate, do certify that we are well acquainted with the above petitioner, ELIAS GARDNER, that he is a man of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house-room and all other conveniences, for the accommodation of strangers and travellers, and that the Tavern prayed for and kept for many years past, is necessary for the accommodation of travellers and strangers.

Daniel Fickes,	Isaac D. Worly,
Wm. Orndorff,	John T. Ferree,
Samuel Latshaw,	James Wilson,
John P. Frasier,	Jacob Gardner, jr.
John R. Pilkay,	Daniel J Gallagher,
George W. Price,	W. B. Gardner,
John A. Spealman,	John Sadler, jr.
Benjamin Galbreath,	Fletcher Beales.

March 4. 3t

PLASTERERS WANTED!

THE subscriber wishes to engage immediately the services of 5 or 6 good PLASTERERS, by the month, to whom the best cash prices will be given. He wishes them to go to Capron Springs, Va. Address

JAMES CONLEY,
Preston st., between Gibson and Madison, Baltimore, Md.

Feb. 18. 4t

NOTICE.

Estate of Susanna Settle, deceased.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of SUSANNA SETTLE, late of Franklin township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Butler township, he hereby gives notice to all those persons indebted to said Estate, to pay the same without delay; and those having claims to present them, properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN STEINOUR, *Ex'r.*

Feb. 25. 6t

Collateral Inheritance Tax.

STATEMENT of the amount of Collateral Inheritance passing through the hands of WM. W. HAMERSLY, Register of the County of Adams, from the 1st day of December, A. D., 1848, to the 30th day of November, A. D., 1849, inclusive, viz:

1848.			
Dec. 29.	Estate of Wm. Harbaugh,	$11 03	
1849.			
Jan 15.	" W. J. Stonesifer,	47 92	
April 2.	" Anthony Fleshman,	12 20	
April 6.	" Wilhel. Houghtelin,	46 82	
"	" Mary Bishop,	29 43	
"	" James M Knight,	100 00	
"	" Robert Thompson,	110 03	
"	" Hannah Blakely,	13 46½	
"	" Henry M'Divitt,	104 90	
"	" John Eline,	100 00	
"	" Jacob Scherfy,	50	
"	" Daniel Eyster,	8 50	
"	" Wm Long,	47 13	
"	" Elizabeth Miller,	25 15	
"	" Catharine Biesecker,	22 59	
"	" John C. Smith,	28 45	
"	" Peter Grove,	218 53	
"	" Elizabeth Wierman,	8 83	
"	" Christian Glosser,	7 98	
"	" John Saltzgiver,	6 50	
"	" Thomas Brandon,	49 85	
"	" Michael Clapsaddle,	3 00	
"	" Elizabeth Collins,	1 00	
"	" Joseph Marshall,	6 25	
"	" George Wertz,	300 00	
"	" Wm Dietrick,	93 00	
"	" M. F. Marsh,	5 79	
"	" Catharine Culp,	10 09	
"	" George Throne,	2 50	
"	" Karl Kenter,	41 51	
		1,451 04½	
Deduct 5 per cent for use of Register,		72 70	
Amount paid to State Treasurer.		$1,381 34½	

1850, February 15th. I, the undersigned, Auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, under the provisions of the Act of April 26, 1846, do hereby certify that the above is a correct statement of the amount of Collateral Inheritance Tax passing through the hands of Wm. W. Hamersly, Register of the county of Adams, as the same appears by the books and records of said office, during the year commencing December 1st, 1848, and ending with November 30th, 1849.

E. W. STAHLE, *Auditor.*

Feb 25. 3t

POOR-HOUSE ACCOUNTS.

JAMES MAJOR, Esq., Treasurer,

In account with the Directors of the Poor and of the House of Employment of the County of Adams, for the year ending January 7th, 1850.

DR.

1849.			
Jan. 2.	To Cash received from Carbaugh, for boarding,		$20 00
Jan. 5.	To order on R. G. Harper, Esq., County Treasurer,		600 00
Jan. 18.	Do.	do.	400 00
Feb. 23.	Cash received from John Hostetter for Pigs,		9 00
March 19.	Order on County Treasurer,		200 00
March 31.	Do.	do.	400 00
May 17.	Do.	do.	125 00
May 23.	Do.	do.	200 00
June 2.	Do.	do.	200 00
July 10.	Do.	do.	600 00
Aug. 2.	Cash received for boarding,		55 00
Sept. 3.	Order on County Treasurer,		400 00
Sept. 27.	Do.	do.	100 00
Oct. 16.	Do.	do.	300 00
Nov. 19.	Do.	do.	300 00
Nov. 22.	Do.	do.	300 00
Dec. 27.	Do.	do.	250 00
1850.			
Jan. 1.	Do.	do.	600 00
Jan. 7.	Cash received for hauling,		17 50
			$5,076 50

CR.

By balance due Treasurer on last settlement,	$107 59
Cash paid for bills of Merchandize,	488 80
Groceries,	323 78
Drugs and Medicines,	18 83
Grain, Flour and Grinding,	421 94
Beef Cattle and Sheep,	702 25
Pork,	148 25
Mechanics' Bills,	195 14
Fish,	15 00
Printing accounts,	30 00
Harvest Hands,	60 00
Male Hirelings,	135 20
Female do	58 10
Chopping wood,	73 06
Chestnut rails and making fence,	81 70
Stone coal,	30 00
Lime and ashes,	8 35
Toll,	8 00
Sundry expenses, wagon, &c.	24 00
Building Furnace,	43 38
Support of out-door paupers,	505 52
Coffins,	27 50
Steward's Salary,	250 00
Physician's Salary,	100 00
Three obstetric cases,	12 00
Clerk's salary,	40 00
Extra service of Directors,	30 00
Debt paid Philadelphia Alms-house,	24 57
Debt paid Franklin county,	52 21
Tax paid to Cumberland Valley Mutual Protection Company,	15 48
Grain Drill,	80 00
	4,110 65
Paid for Wood-land,	400 00
	4,510 65
Treasurer's salary,	40 00
	$4,550 65

WE, the subscribers, Auditors to settle and adjust the Public Accounts, do certify, that we have examined the items which compose the above account, and that they are correct, and that there is a balance in the hands of JAMES MAJOR, Esq., Treasurer, of Five Hundred and Twenty-five Dollars and Eighty-five Cents, being from the 1st day of January, 1849, to the 7th day of January, 1850.

A. W. MAGINLY,
SAMUEL DURBORAW, } *Auditors.*
JOHN ELDER,

SAMUEL COBEAN, Steward,

In account with the Directors of the Poor and of the House of Employment of the County of Adams, from the 1st day of January, 1849, to the 7th day of January, 1850.

DR.

To balance due on last settlement,	$5 90½
Orders on Treasurer,	99 00
Cash from Director,	15 00
Cash received for Hides,	68 00
Two Cows,	50 00
Boarding,	5 00
Harness mounting,	2 00
Use of Grain Drill,	1 00
	$245 90½

CR.

By Cash paid for Merchandize,	$8 93½
Mechanics' Bills,	3 96
Tobacco,	56 45
Stone coal and hauling,	24 45½
Harvest hands,	55 00
Cattle,	36 00
Male hirelings,	8 66
Female do.	2 00
Butchering,	8 50
Straw,	2 61
Wood cutting,	3 40
Horse Doctor,	1 18¾
Horse hire,	75
Drugs and Medicines,	1 50
Grave digging,	75
Recording Deed,	1 86
Paid paupers leaving House,	6 67½
Shoats,	6 00
Expenses bringing pauper,	75
Fruit,	1 93
Lime and ashes,	2 75
Turkeys,	2 00
Postage,	70
Meat and Fish,	$14
Sweet Potatoes,	1 00
	$238 63½

WE, the subscribers, Auditors to settle and adjust the Public Accounts, do certify that we have examined the items which compose the above account, that they are correct, and that there is a balance of Seven Dollars and Twenty-seven Cents, in the hands of SAMUEL COBEAN, Steward, being from the 1st day of January, 1849, to the 7th day of January, 1850.

A. W. MAGINLY,
SAMUEL DURBORAW, } *Auditors.*
JOHN ELDER,

Produce of the Poor-house Farm for 1849.

695	bushels Wheat,
356	do. Oats.
320	do. Corn.
115	do. Potatoes,
9½	do Onions,
8½	do Red Beets,
30	do Turnips,
900	heads Cabbage,
2	bushels Timothy seed,
4	do. Flaxseed,
48	tons Hay,
12	loads Corn-fodder,
4159	lbs. Beef,
6892	do Pork.

☞126 Paupers remain at Poor-house January 1st, 1850

☞69 admitted in the course of the year.

March 4. 3t

Printing of every description,
Neatly and expeditiously executed at this Office.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

AT the solicitation of numerous friends, the undersigned will be a candidate for the office of JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, and respectfully solicits the suffrages of the voters of the Borough. Should he be nominated and elected, his best efforts shall be directed to an honest and faithful discharge of the duties of the office.

D. A. BUEHLER.

Feb. 25. tf

Short Settlements make Long Friends!

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has been in the regular habit of having a settlement of his accounts at least once a year, finding it much the better system of doing business. He therefore gives notice to those who have purchased Goods from him, which are yet unpaid, that he will expect them to call with him very shortly, settle the same, and start anew. He hopes this notice will not be neglected.

ABRAHAM ARNOLD.

Gettysburg, Feb. 11. tf

JUST RECEIVED,

A large and splendid assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

and every variety of DRY GOODS, also

Fresh Groceries, Queensware,

&c., &c, which he will dispose of cheaper than has ever been done in this town.

Gettysburg, Feb. 18. tf

FOR RENT,

A STORE ROOM, in a very desirable situation in the Country—possession given on the first day of April next. Inquire at this office.

In the Matter

Of the intended application of ISRAEL YOUNT, *for License to keep a Public House in the township of Germany, in the county of Adams—being an old Stand.*

WE, the undersigned, citizens of Germany township, in said County of Adams, being well acquainted with ISRAEL YOUNT, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which License is prayed for, do certify, that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accomodate the public, and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the above petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house-room and conveniences for the accomodation of strangers and travellers.

Alexander P. Bishop,	Ephraim Swope,
Wm. Gwinn,	Joseph Barker,
H. Shriver,	George Sheely,
Pius Sneeringer,	John Burk,
John A. Renshaw,	George Myers,
George Stonesipher,	Ephraim Myers,
Ludwick Study,	Walter J. Bishop,
J. A. Shorb,	George Gonder.

Feb. 25. 3t

NEW STORE!

Flour, Feed, Groceries, Cedar-ware, Queensware, Confections, Fruits, &c., &c.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally that he has opened a Store in the room formerly occupied as a Store-room by ROBERT SMITH, and recently by COBEAN & KING, on the North-west corner of the Diamond, Gettysburg, where he will constantly have on hand the best quality of

FAMILY FLOUR,

Corn Meal, Buckwheat Meal, Grain, and Feed of all kinds; also a full supply of well selected

GROCERIES,

such as Coffee, Sugar, (brown, white, crushed and loaf,) Molasses, Syrup, Teas, Spices of all kinds, (ground and unground,) Rice, Hominony, Chocolate, Mustard, best Dairy Salt, Cheese, (celebrated Yorkshire and common English,) Rosin, Castile and Fancy Soap, Alum, Chalk, Saleratus, Saltpetre, Glue, Tobacco, Segars, Crackers, (water, sugar and soda,) Sperm Oil, Lard Oil, Fish Oil, Fish, &c, &c.

I have also opened a very large assortment of the best quality of

FRUITS & CONFECTIONS,

Oranges, Lemons, Raisins, Prunes, Figs, Cranberries, Tamarinds, Almonds, Filberts, English Walnuts, Palm Nuts, CANDIES, of all kinds and varieties. Also a large assortment of

QUEENSWARE,

Cedar Ware, Crocks, Jars, Door Mats, Baskets, Brooms, Brushes, Combs, Toys, &c., with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention—all of which will be sold on terms that can't be beat. Please call and see my stock.

☞I have also on hand an assortment of PICKLES, of various kinds, put up in closely sealed jars, and warranted to be in pure vinegar.

☞All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for Goods.

WM. W. HAMERSLY.

Feb. 18. tf

FARM FOR SALE.

A HIGHLY improved and flourishing FARM situated on Big Pipe Creek, Carroll County, Md., containing

195 ACRES OF LAND,

70 of which is WOODLAND. The arable land comprises 120 ACRES, is divided into fields of from 10 to 15 Acres, all of which are in a high state of cultivation, having been recently limed and enclosed by excellent fencing. This farm is well calculated for the raising of STOCK, as there are about

25 ACRES IN MEADOW,

and the Creek running round one-half of the place, furnishes abundance of water. There is a sufficiency of water for manufacturing purposes, should the purchaser see proper to avail himself of it. There is an ORCHARD on the place, of select fruit trees, peach and apple, young, vigorous, and in full bearing. The improvements are of a superior order, of convenient construction, and built of the very best materials. They consist of a substantial

BRICK DWELLING,

containing eight rooms, a large

BRICK SWITZER BARN,

with stabling underneath, capable of accommodating 14 cows and 8 horses; a STONE SPRING HOUSE, with rooms above; a BRICK SMOKE HOUSE, and other suitable buildings. There is a never failing Spring of excellent water near the dwelling, and there is a pump in the barn-yard for the use of cattle.

Persons wishing to view the premises will call on the tenant, and for terms, address

DR. R. E. AIKEN,
321 Lexington street, Baltimore, Md.

Feb. 18.

ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW.

NEW BOOKS, &c.

THE Manufacture of Iron and Steel, in all its various branches, including a description of Wood-cutting, Coal digging, and the burning of Charcoal and Coal, the digging and roasting of iron ore the building and management of Blast Furnaces, &c., by Frederick Overman, Mining Engineer, with 140 wood engravings, at $5. We have also just received Lynch's Narrative of the United States Expedition to the River Jordan and the Dead Sea, with numerous maps and illustrations, at $3.75. The American Fruit Culturist, with directions for the propagation and culture of Fruit Trees in the nursery, orchard and garden, with descriptions of the principal American and Foreign varieties, by John J. Thomas—embellished with 300 accurate figures. Price $1 50.—The Whig Almanac for 1850, a useful document for every person, only 12½ cents. The Southern Harmony, price 75 cents

☞ New Music, a fresh supply. Any music not included in our assortment will be promptly ordered.

All the late standard and miscellaneous as well as CHEAP publications, received regularly as issued from the press.

Blank Books of all kinds, including Ledgers, Day Books and all the various books used in the counting room.

Port Folios, Letter Paper, by the quire or ream, at very low prices. Inkstands, Sealing Wax, Wafers, Letter and Note Envelopes, in great variety, and all the various articles of stationery at the most reasonable cash prices.—Remember the Cheap Book Store, South East Corner Centre Square.

KELLER KURTZ.

Gettysburg, Jan. 28. tf

THE BEST LARD LAMP.

HOUSEKEEPERS, ATTEND!

THE subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they are manufacturing a new style of LARD LAMP—the invention of the senior partner, and for which they are about obtaining a Patent. This Lamp, it is confidently predicted, will satisfy the wants of the public in the "light" line, and the attention of those using lard for this purpose is asked to it. It yields a brilliant and steady light, while the consumption of lard is remarkably small—its construction is neat, and it does not require the care and attention bestowed upon those heretofore used. So that, taking the economy of the light, &c. into consideration, this Lamp stands above all others, and should command the attention of every housekeeper.

Many of our citizens have this Lamp in use, and all cordially unite in pronouncing it GOOD. *All Lamps insured to give satisfaction, or the money returned.*

Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

HENRY & GEORGE WAMPLER.

Tin and Copper Ware.

GEORGE WAMPLER also informs the public, that he continues the manufacture of *Copper, Tin and Sheet-iron Ware*—at the Old Stand in South Baltimore street, directly opposite the "Republican Compiler" Printing Office. A continuance of the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

The highest prices paid in Cash for old Copper, Pewter and Lead.

Gettysburg, Jan. 28. tf

EAGLE HOTEL,

GETTYSBURG, PA.

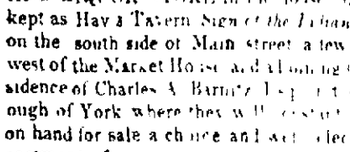
[FORMERLY KEPT BY JAS. A. THOMPSON]

THE subscriber has the pleasure of announcing to his friends and the public generally, that he has taken charge of the large and conveniently located Hotel, in Chambersburg street, Gettysburg, Pa., for a number of years under the care of JAMES A. THOMPSON, Esq., and widely and favorably known to the Travelling Public, as the stopping place of the Mail Stages to and from Baltimore, York, Harrisburg, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, Frederick, and the intermediate towns. The house has been thoroughly repaired and refurnished, and nothing will be left undone in the effort to sustain the high character of the House and render it worthy of the patronage of the Travelling Public.

The services of attentive Servants and careful Hostlers have been secured, and every requisite convenience will be guaranted to all who may be pleased to favor me with their patronage.

JOHN L. TATE.

Oct. 15. tf



Freights from Philadelphia.

REGULAR LINE OF CARS.

THE subscriber runs a Regular Line of Burthen Cars between *PHILADELPHIA AND YORK*, for the Transportation of all kinds of Freight to or from York and the adjoining Counties.

Prices of Freight on Merchandize generally, 30 cents per hundred.

Groceries or Hardware, when 6000 lbs. or more, 25 cents per hundred.

Coffee, if 6000 lbs. or more, 20 cents per hundred.

Salt per sack 30 cents per hundred

☞ All kinds of Freight to Philadelphia solicited and carried at low rates

Warehouse in Philadelphia, at No 365 Market street—A. L. GERHART, *Agent*

Warehouse in York at Rail Road Depot, adjoining P. A. & S. Small

HENRY KAUFFELT

York, April 20 tf

NEW WINE & LIQUOR STORE.

HOLT & HAY,

WOULD respectfully make known to the public that they have opened a WINE AND LIQUOR STORE in the house formerly kept as Hay's Tavern Sign of the Urban Hero on the south side of Main street a few doors west of the Market House and adjoining the residence of Charles A. Barnitz, Esq., in the Borough of York where they will constantly have on hand for sale a choice and select assortment of

Wines, Brandies, Gins RUMS, WHISKEYS, CORDIALS AND BITTERS of all qualities and prices.

☞ H. & A. HAY respectfully invite those who may need articles in their line to give them a call, as they are confident that they can please them both as regards quality and price, great care having been taken in the selection of their stock.

York, Feb. 22 tf

SHAWLS.

FIRST chop and Common Shawls, just arrived. Call at KURTZ's Cheap Corner.

NEW HARDWARE AND GROCERY STORE.

JOHN FAHNESTOCK

RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a NEW

Hardware and Grocery Store,

in Gettysburg, at "M'Clellan's Corner" where can be found a general assortment of every thing in his line. Having examined both the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, he is enabled to offer his goods at reduced prices, and can confidently assure them that they can be purchased lower than they have ever been sold before. His stock consists of

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

such as Nails, Cross cut Saws, Planes and Bits, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Chisels of every description, Rasps and Files, Saddlery of all varieties, Shoemakers' Lasts and Tools, Morocco Leather and Linings, Shovels, Forks, and a general assortment of

Table Cutlery & Pocket Knives;

in short every article belonging to that branch of business. Also a complete assortment of

GLASS, PAINTS, OILS & DYE STUFFS,

and a large, full, and general assortment of

Groceries, Fish & Cedar Ware,

all of which he has selected with great care and purchased on the very best terms, thus enabling him to sell at such prices as will give entire satisfaction. He solicits and hopes by strict attention to the wants of the community to receive the patronage of the public.

JOHN FAHNESTOCK.

Sept. 17. tf

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

THE subscriber, determined to retire from business, offers his

ENTIRE STOCK OF

Dry Goods, Queensware, Hardware, &c.

to his customers, and the public generally, from this date, *at prices to suit, without regard to cost.* His assortment is full, Goods fresh, and will be sold LOWER than they can be had elsewhere in the County. The public will do well to avail themselves of the present opportunity.

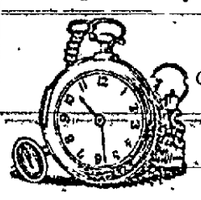
☞ A few barrels No. 1 fresh HERRING, best quality, at $5 per barrel, and 12½ cts. per dozen. JOHN M. STEVENSON.

Sept. 3. tf

FRESH ARRIVAL.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY.

THE subscriber tenders his acknowledgments to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage hitherto extended to him, and respectfully informs them that he has just received from the city a new assortment of



CLOCKS

OF ALL KINDS—ALSO,

JEWELRY,

such as Rings, Breast-pins, Ear Rings, Watch Chains, Watch Keys, Guards, &c. &c. ALSO,

SPECTACLES,

and Glasses of all kinds and qualities—all of which will be sold low.

Clocks and Watches REPAIRED, as usual, at short notice. Establishment in Chambersburg street, next door to S. H. Buehler's Book and Drug Store.

ALEXANDER FRAZER.

July 31. tf

DR. LEIDY'S 40 25

SARSAPARILLA BLOOD PILLS.

AHEAD OF ALL OTHERS!!

The Envy of all Pill Manufacturers

BECAUSE they are safer, better and more efficacious than any others; and because the public will take no others if they can obtain them.

500,000 BOXES

have been sold annually for the last five years.

YOUNG AND OLD, MALE AND FEMALE,

can always take them with equal safety, without fear.

IF PILLS BE NECESSARY

for purging and cleansing the Stomach and Bowels, and purifying the Blood and fluids of the body; take no others—for no other pills produce those combined effects, or contain Sarsaparilla in them.

Eat, Drink, and Live as Usual,

and pursue your usual occupation whilst taking them, without fear of taking cold, during all kinds of weather

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS

are wagered that more GENUINE CERTIFICATES (from Physicians, Clergymen, Members of Congress and respectable citizens) can be produced of their efficacy than of any others, and TEN DOLLARS will be forfeited in every instance where ONE Box will not do more good than Two Boxes of any others

Forty Pills are in a Box!!

and sold at TWENTY FIVE CENTS A BOX, with directions and much wholesome advice accompanying each Box.

They have no taste or unpleasant smell, Free from dust or powder of any kind, Do not gripe the Stomach or bowels Produce no sickness vomiting or bad feelings, THEY ARE GOOD AT ALL TIMES, And adapted to most diseases common to mankind

No one having once taken them will be willing afterwards to take any others because they always do good and if they do not then no others will.

Dr N B Leidy, the Proprietor and Manufacturer, is [illegible]

[illegible]

GOOD MAKING.

☞ [illegible] BUSINESS in all its various branches, at his Old Stand in York street, formerly occupied by [illegible] he has on hand, and will manufacture to order

CARRIAGES,

Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c.

[illegible]

LEONARD SIDDAM

[illegible]

GUM SHOES.

A [illegible] at KURTZ's Cheap Corner.

☞ FORGET NOT

The very Great BARGAINS

NOW OFFERED AT

KURTZ'S NEW STORE!

WE have now on hand a choice and full assortment of all descriptions of WINTER GOODS, which we offer now, as usual, at remarkably low prices. Persons wishing bargains in the Dry Goods line will be sure to be suited by calling at ☞ *Kurtz's Cheap Store*

FRENCH MERINOES, all shades, figured Delaines at 12½, 18¾ and 25 cts., plain and printed Cashmeres, at 25, 31¼ and 37½ cents; super black Alpaccas at 20, 25 and 37½ cents —☞ *at Kurtz's.*

SPLENDID LONG SHAWLS, at prices varying from $3 to $7 50, figured and black Dress SILKS, very cheap, also Blankets, Flannels, Tickings, &c.—☞ *to be had at Kurtz's*

Together with an assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, STOCKS, CRAVATS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c., &c. We close as we began, with the wholesome advice and significant motto, that if you want bargains *orget not the Cheap and New Store of*

KURTZ.

Dec. 21. tf

THE WHY'S & WHEREFORE'S.

THESE are the times in which men look for the doings of the world and general information to the Press, which is, by the-by, the true path finder for business men, as well as those who wish to make every Penny count most for themselves. This being the order of the day, the undersigned wishes to keep with the current, and at the same time give the reader a good hint which path to travel to make his money count most. A few good reasons will satisfy the reader at once why it is that the undersigned will and can sell any gentleman a suit of Ready made Clothing, from the commonest every day suit, to a fine Sunday and superfine wedding suit, cheaper than any other establishment. In the first place, then, he is able to sell cheaper than other establishments, because he is well acquainted with his business. He buys and sells for Cash, and knows when and where and how to purchase his goods. "Goods well bought are half sold." Even if he had no advantages over any one in his line of business, he can still undersell them, because he requires no large profits to make up for large expenses. He attends to his business himself, and therefore incurs but small expenses, comparatively speaking, in carrying on the same. He sells his Goods for Cash, and therefore requires no large profits to make up for loss sustained by credit sales. No one will doubt that the Cash and One-price system, together with small profits, is the best mode of dealing and most advantageous to the purchaser. If any one doubts this, he will be convinced of its truth by calling at the

Clothing & Variety Store,

opposite the Bank, where he will find a large assortment of all kinds of Ready made Clothing, for men's and boys' wear, together with every article in his line of business—Cloaks, Over Coats, frock, sack, business and dress Coats, Pants and Vests of all descriptions, Woollen Under shirts and Drawers, all kinds of Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Silk Gloves and Stockings, Wrappers, Gaps, Hats, together with some fancy articles—Jewelry, Pistols, Knives, and a few Six shooters, all of which he will with pleasure exhibit for examination to those who call upon him. The prices are such as will satisfy every one that this is the place to buy Fall and Winter Clothing. You will be asked but one price, with but a very small profit. The subscriber takes this occasion to tender to the public his thanks for the liberal patronage which he has thus far received, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same. Also for sale, a very good and neatly trimmed ROCKAWAY BUGGY, with standing top, and a second-handed Buggy, which will be disposed of very low for cash.

MARCUS SAMSON.

Gettysburg, Oct. 1. tf

M'Allister's Ointment.

Containing no Mercury, or other Mineral.

M'ALLISTER'S ALL HEALING OINTMENT, has been well tested, during the last sixteen years, and more than ONE MILLION BOXES having been sold within the last four years, shows how fast it is coming into *public favor*; it may be said, *truly*, this is "THE FAMILY FRIEND," it may be used with *perfect safety*. If MOTHERS and NURSES knew its value, in cases of *Swollen* or *Sore Breasts*, they would always apply it. In such cases, if used freely, and according to the directions, it gives relief in a very few hours.

BURNS.—It is one of the best things in the world for Burns.

PILES.—Thousands are yearly cured by this Ointment. It never fails in giving relief for the Piles.

Around the Box are Directions for using M'Allister's Ointment for Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Erysipelas, Tetter, Chilblain, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Quincy, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Nervous Affections, Pains, Disease of the Spine, Head Ache, Asthma, Deafness, Ear Ache, Burns, Corns, all Diseases of the Skin, Sore Lips, Pimples, &c., Stiffness of the Joints, Swelling of the Limbs, Sores, Rheumatism, Piles, Cold Feet, Croup, Swelled or Broken Breast, Tooth Ache, Ague in the Face, &c., &c.

☞ This Ointment is good for any part of the body or limbs when inflamed. In some cases it should be applied often.

CAUTION.—Not none are genuine unless the name of James M'Allister is written on each box.

For sale by Agents in all the principal cities and towns in the United States.

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GENERAL OFFICE [illegible]

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DR SWAYNE'S

Celebrated Family Medicines!

CURE FOLLOWS CURE!

More Proofs of the Efficacy of

DR SWAYNE'S

Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry!

The Original & Genuine Preparation!

Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Lung Complaint, Spitting Blood, Difficulty of Breathing, Pain in the Side and Breast, Palpitation of the Heart, Broken Constitution, Influenza, Croup, Sore Throat, Nervous Debility and all diseases of the Throat, Breast & Lungs, the most effectual and speedy cure known for any of the above diseases is

DR SWAYNE'S

Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry!

CONSUMPTION PERMANENTLY CURED of years standing, after all other remedies failed—The like has never been known—Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry.

READ THIS EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

Dr Swayne—Dear Sir:—Having contracted a severe cold, which settled on my lungs, attended with a violent cough, pain in my side and breast, difficulty of breathing, I was attended by physicians of the first respectability, but my symptoms became very alarming; there was an abscess formed in my lungs, and made its way through my side, and discharged large quantities of pus externally, so that my physician thought the power or functions of one of my lungs were totally destroyed—therefore, supposed the case entirely hopeless. This mournful state of things continued for a long time, until I was wasted and worn to a skeleton. I had tried a number of remedies, but all failed to do any good. But there still being a spark of hope left for me and my anxious parents, and having heard of the great virtues of your Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, and its being approved of by physicians of the first eminence, I concluded to make trial of it, and, to my great satisfaction, my cough gradually grew better, the hole in my side began to heal, and I am happy to say, from a poor and almost hopeless skeleton, I have become healthy, and weigh more than I ever have. All my neighbors can testify to the above fact.

ABRAHAM HUNSICKER,

Two miles from Skippackville, Pa.

☞ Look well to the marks of the genuine.

Each bottle of which is enveloped with a splendid wrapper, (steel engraving,) with the portrait of Dr Swayne thereon. Also, his signature—All other preparations of Wild Cherry being fictitious and counterfeit. Principal Office, N. W. corner of Eighth and Race streets, Phila.

SWAYNE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE.—A Safe and Effectual Remedy for Worms, Dyspepsia, Cholera Morbus, Sickly or Dyspeptic Children or Adults, and the most useful Family Medicine ever offered to the public.

☞ BEWARE OF MISTAKES. ☜

Remember: Dr. Swayne's Vermifuge is now put up in Square Bottles, (having recently been changed,) covered with a beautiful wrapper, (steel engraving,) with the portrait of Dr. Swayne thereon engraved. Bear this in mind, and be not deceived.

CLEANSE AND PURIFY.

Dr. Swayne's Sugar Coated Sarsaparilla and Extract of Tar Pills.

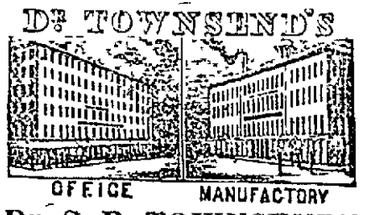
A mild and effective purgative, great purifyer of the blood, they correct all the functions of the Liver, and as an alterative in Dropsical affections they are very valuable. Giddiness of the head, dimness of sight, depression of spirits, headache, &c., are cured by these purifying Pills. No medicine can have a better effect for monthly irregularities, which occasionally happen to women, they are perfectly safe and will, in conjunction with Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, take all pain and disease from every part of the system.

All the above valuable preparations are prepared only by Dr. SWAYNE, N. W. corner of Eighth and Race streets, Philadelphia, and for sale by most all the Merchants and Storekeepers throughout the United States.

AGENTS FOR ADAMS COUNTY—Samuel S. Forney and S. H. Buehler, Gettysburg; James B. Wrighison, Graefenberg Springs; Abraham Scott, Cashtown; D. Newcomer, Bragtown; J. S. Hildebrand, East Berlin; J. R. Henry, Abbottstown; J. Aulibaugh, Hampton; Galbraith & Knauss, Arendsville; A. T. Wright, Bendersville; J. Hollinger, Heidlersburg; Holtzinger & Ferree, York Springs; B. & D. H. Snyder, Two Taverns; H. Shriver & Son, Littlestown, and by most all store-keepers in the adjacent counties.

Jan. 7. 1y

DR TOWNSEND'S



OFFICE MANUFACTORY

Dr. S. P. TOWNSEND'S

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF

SARSAPARILLA,

The most Wonderful Medicine of the Age,

1,500,000 BOTTLES

MANUFACTURED YEARLY.

This Medicine is put up in Quart Bottles and has cured more than

100,000 Cases of Chronic Disease,

within the last Ten Years—None is Genuine unless signed by S. P. TOWNSEND.

EXPOSE.

BY READING THE FOLLOWING AFFIDAVIT the Public will learn the origin, or rather where the recipe for making the stuff they call Old Dr Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, came from—and will be able to judge which is the genuine and original and of the honesty of the men who are employed in selling it as the original Dr Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Dr S P Townsend was the original proprietor and inventor of Dr Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and his medicine has gained a reputation that no other remedy ever gained. He manufactured over one mill on of bottles last year, and is manufacturing at present 4 000 bottles per day. We use more Sarsaparilla and Yellow Dock in our establishment each day, than all the other Sarsaparilla Manufacturers in the world. Principal Office, 126 Fulton st.

READ THE AFFIDAVIT.

City and County of New York, ss

William Armstrong, of the said City, being duly sworn doth depose and say that he is a practical Druggist and Chemist. That some time in the latter part of May or first of June 1848 a man by the name of Dr. S. P. Townsend who at that time was a book and pamphlet seller called upon deponent, at the house of Dr. Thompson, No 42 Hudson street, where deponent boarded and requested deponent to write him a recipe by which to make a Syrup of Sarsaparilla. [illegible] that he [illegible] contract with said Townsend [illegible] Hudson street with whom said Townsend [illegible] deponent was a [illegible] Dr. Thompson [illegible] deponent [illegible] recipe for the Syrup of Sarsaparilla [illegible] Townsend [illegible] deponent [illegible] Townsend [illegible] Sarsaparilla [illegible] Townsend [illegible] Sarsaparilla [illegible] Townsend [illegible] Sarsaparilla

Speech of Thaddeus Stevens,

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

In the House of Representatives of the U. States, February 20, 1850.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, said:

Mr. Chairman: I do not know that I should have troubled the committee at this time, could I see any reasonable prospect that the House would devote its time to practical legislation. But for a considerable time after our meeting, the organization of the House was obstructed; and since organized, a large portion of its time has been occupied by speeches on the subject of slavery, mostly by southern gentlemen, when no practical question, to which they could apply, was before the committee. There was no doubt a well-defined object in this, partly to intimidate Congress, and partly to occupy its time, so that no legislation could be matured obnoxious to southern gentlemen. Indeed we are not left to conjecture on this point. The learned gentleman from North Carolina, (Mr. Clingman,) who was selected to open the debate in behalf of human bondage, distinctly notified us, that unless Congress, as a condition precedent, submitted to settle the slavery question, according to southern demands, there should be no legislation, even to the passage of the ordinary appropriation bills necessary to sustain the Government. And that such measures would not be obstructed by meeting them in manly debate, and voting on their merits; but by incessantly calling the yeas and nays on repeated and frivolous motions to adjourn, until the end of the session. Sir, I doubt not that before he ventured on so high a threat, he had full assurances from a sufficient number of southern gentlemen to carry it into effect. For, if he had made it upon his own bare authority, it would degenerate into contemptible gasconade, which I am sure that discreet gentleman would not indulge in. The scene of last Monday in this house fully sustained him, and showed that they had the will and the power to execute it.

Here, then, we have a well defined and palpable conspiracy of southern members combined to stop the supplies necessary to the existence of the Government, disorganize and dissolve it, until the bands that bind the Union together are severed, and, as a gentleman early in the session desired, "discord reigns." Well might the gentleman anticipate that the country and posterity would pronounce this treason, rank treason against the nation! Sir, I doubt if there is another legislative body in the world where such sedition would not be followed by prosecution and punishment. France has lately exiled members of her Assembly for a similar offence. But in this glorious country, where nearly two-thirds of the people are free, we can say anything within these walls or beyond them with impunity, unless it be to agitate in favor of human liberty—that is *aggression!*

Let us inquire, what is the grave offence, the mighty wrong, which can justify a threat big with such portentous consequences? The refusal of Congress to propagate or to establish a doubtful or even an admitted good in the Territories would surely be no cause for rebellion and revolution—much less would the refusal to extend an evil, an admitted evil, an unmitigated wrong. Will an intelligent and free posterity believe it when impartial history records that the only cause for this high threat was the apprehension that the Congress of this *free* Republic would not propagate, nor permit to be propagated, the institution of human slavery into her vast Territories now free? Yet such is the simple fact. It is proper, then, to inquire whether the thing sought to be forced upon the Territories at the risk of treason and rebellion be a good or an evil. I think it is a great evil which ought to be interdicted; that we should oppose it as statesmen, as philanthropists, and as moralists, notwithstanding the extraordinary position taken by the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. Hilliard) to the contrary.

While I thus announce my unchangeable hostility to slavery in every form, and in every place, I also avow my determination to stand by all the compromises of the Constitution, and carry them into faithful effect. Some of those compromises I greatly dislike; and were they now open for consideration, they should never receive my assent. But I find them in a constitution formed in difficult times, and I would not disturb them.

By those compromises Congress has no power over slavery in the States. I greatly regret that it is so; for if it were within our legitimate control, I would go, regardless of all threats, for some just, safe and certain means for its final extinction. But I know of no one who claims the right, or desire, to touch it within the States. But when we come to form governments for territories acquired long since the formation of the Constitution, and to admit new States, whose only claim for admission depends on the will of Congress, we are bound so to discharge that duty, as shall best contribute to the prosperity, the power, the permanency, and the glory of this nation. Does slavery contribute to either of these? Is it not rather subversive of them all? Let us first view it in the low light of political economy. That nation, I suppose, is always the most prosperous, all other things being equal, that has the most industrious, and the largest number of the producing classes. Those who merely consume the fruits of the earth, add nothing to the strength or the wealth of a nation. Slave countries never can have a large number of industrious freemen. Slaveholders form an untitled aristocracy, with numerous dependents. Individuals appropriate large tracts of territory to themselves, and thus prevent it from being thickly settled by freemen. Their laborers, having no ambition to gratify, no love of gain to stimulate them, no parental feelings to impel them to action, are idle and wasteful.—When the lash is the only stimulant, the spirit of man revolts from labor.

That republic must be feeble, both in peace and war, that has not an intelligent and industrious yeomanry, equally removed from luxury and from poverty. The middling classes who own the soil, and work it with their own hands, are the main support of every free government. Despotism may be powerful, and long sustained by a mixed population of serfs and nobles.—But free representative republics that rely upon the voluntary action of the people, never can. Under such governments, those who defend and support the country must have a stake in the soil; must have interest to protect and rights to defend.

Slave countries never can have such a yeomanry; never can have a body of small proprietors who own the soil and till it with their own hands, and sit down in conscious independence under their own vine and fig-tree.—There is no sound connecting link between the aristocrat and the slave. True, there is a class of human beings between them; but they are the most worthless and miserable of mankind. The poor white laborer is the scorn of the slave himself. For slavery always degrades labor. The white people who work with their hands are ranked with the other laborers—the slaves. They are excluded from the society of the rich. Their associations, if anywhere, are with the colored population. They feel that they are degraded and despised; and their minds and conduct generally, conform to their condition.

The soil occupied by slavery is much less productive than a similar soil occupied by freemen. Men who are to receive none of the wages of their labor do not care to multiply its fruits. Sloth, negligence, improvidence, are the consequence. The land being neglected, becomes poor and barren; as it becomes exhausted it is thrown out as waste, for slave labor never renovates its strength. This applies particularly to agricultural States. Take Virginia, the favorite example for the South, which has been so triumphantly referred to by the gentleman from North Carolina, (Mr. Clingman.) Whence he drew his facts that she was more prosperous, more populous, and more rich than the free States I know not. I am sure it was not from personal observation. He would not certainly draw on his imagination in matters of fact. I suppose he must have been misled by the most miserable of sophists, and most false of chroniclers, Ellwood Fisher.

I admit that, by nature, Virginia has capabilities equal, if not superior, to any State in the Union. She has a delightful climate; a soil naturally fertile. She is intersected, as was well said by the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Bayly,) by the noblest rivers. Her hills and mountains are filled with rich minerals and covered with valuable timber. She has the finest water, I believe, in the nation, in the very heart of her State; and her harbors are among the best in the world. At the time of the adoption of the Constitution she was the most powerful State—her population was double that of New York. It was the boast of her statesmen that she was *prima inter pares*. What is she now? The population of New York is more than double—I think the next census will show nearly treble hers. Her land, cultivated by unwilling hands, is unproductive. Travel through the adjoining States of Ohio and Pennsylvania, and you will see that the land produces more than double as much as the same kind of land in Virginia. In the free States new towns are everywhere springing up and thriving; and land is becoming more productive; smiling habitations are within hail of each other; the whole country is dotted with school houses and churches almost within sight of each other; and, except under peculiar circumstances, their manufactures and mechanic arts furnishing lucrative employment to all their people; and their population steadily and rapidly increasing. Turn again to Virginia—There is scarcely a new town, except at one or two points, within her whole borders. Her ancient villages wear the appearance of mournful decay. Her minerals and timber are unwrought. Her noble water-power is but partially occupied. Her fine harbors are without ships, except from other ports; and her seaport towns are without commerce, and falling to decay. Ask yourself the cause, sir, and I will abide the answer.

It is essential to the existence of republics that education should be generally diffused among the people. Slavery prevents this. Rich men employ private tutors, or send their children abroad. But the children of the people generally cannot be educated without the instrumentality of district schools. In slave States, where the plantations are large, the white population is too sparse ever to maintain them. Besides there is another fatal obstacle to them in the aversion of the rich to associate with the poor. The poor white laborer's children could never be permitted to mingle in the same schools and sit upon the same benches with the rich men's sons. That would be offensive.

Slavery enfeebles a nation in war as well as in peace. It is impossible that a nation of masters and slaves can be as powerful and formidable either in offensive or defensive war as a nation of freemen. A large portion of her population must remain at home to prevent the rebellion of those who are constantly in a state of latent warfare with their oppressors. I know, sir, we have had a most alarming description of the prowess of the South. We have heard their cannon roar; seen their bayonets bristle; heard the war cry of the charging chivalry, and seen their bowie-knives gleam within this hall, in the vivid picture of the terrible gentleman from North Carolina, (Mr. Clingman.)

We have often been modestly reminded of the "blood and treasure, and the gallantry of the South." This I do not dispute. I am proud to admit that she has furnished many gallant sons, whose names will adorn the brightest pages of our history, both for the war of the revolution, the war of 1812, and the war which we lately assumed as the ally of Texas and of slavery. I give her full credit for her patriotism in furnishing most of the men who have borne the official burden of the Government both in the civil and the military list. I know, too, that she has furnished the kind of men for our armies who are apt to be distinguished when great deeds are done. For it is only the officers and commanders of armies who live in story. The stout hearts and strong arms of the common soldiers that fight the battles and win the victories are unknown to fame. Their birthplace is not sought for; their graves are undistinguished. And the South has always furnished officers for our armies; Presidents for the Republic; most of our embassadors; heads of departments; chiefs of bureaus; and, sometimes, in her proud humility, has consented that the younger sons of her dilapidated houses should monopolize the places of clerks and messengers to the Government. But whence are drawn the common soldiery, the men who peril their lives, and win victories for your glory? Almost entirely from the free States, except in cases of sudden emergency, when volunteers are called nearest the scene of danger.—The present Secretary of War, a southern gentleman of great ability, and strenuous for southern rights, says in his report:

"According to the practice which has long prevailed, the great majority of enlistments is made in the northern Atlantic cities and the adjacent interior towns, whence the recruits are sent to the general depot for instruction, and finally distributed to the southern and western posts, according to the wants of the service."

Yes, sir, our northern freemen have always filled the ranks of the regular army. The South has lent us the gentlemen to wear the epaulettes and the sword; to take command of our troops, and lead them to southern and southwestern climates to fight the frontier battles, and whiten your fields with their bones.

I am opposed to the diffusion of slavery, because confining it within its present limits will bring the States themselves to its gradual abolition. Let this disease spread, and although it will render the whole body leprous and loathsome, yet it will long survive. Confine it, and like the cancer that is tending to the heart, it must be eradicated or it will eat out the vitals. The sooner the patient is convinced of this, the sooner he will procure the healing operation.

The learned and able gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Meade,) in a pamphlet which he laid upon our table, takes the same view of it. He says, "Virginia has a slave population of near half a million, whose value is chiefly dependent on southern demand." Let us pause a moment over this humiliating confession. In plain English, what does it mean? That Virginia is now only fit to be the BREEDER, not the employer, of slaves. That she is reduced to the condition that her proud chivalry are compelled to turn slave traders for a livelihood! Instead of attempting to renovate the soil, and by their own honest labor compelling the earth to yield her abundance; instead of seeking for the best breed of cattle and horses to feed on her hills and valleys, and fertilize the land, the sons of that great State must devote their time to selecting and grooming the most lusty sires and the most fruitful wenches, to supply the slave barracoons of the South! And the learned gentleman pathetically laments that the profits of this genteel traffic will be greatly lessened by the circumscription of slavery! This is his opinion, not mine.

The same gentleman says in the same speech, "If we intend to submit to the policy of confining the slaves within their present limits, we should commence forthwith the work of gradual emancipation; it is an easier work for us than for our children." The eloquent gentleman from Alabama, (Mr. Hilliard,) is of the same opinion. He said: "We must make up our minds either to resist the interdiction of the progress of slavery, or to submit to an organic change in our institutions." Yes, sir; this admitted result is, to my mind, one of the most agreeable consequences of the legitimate restriction of slavery. Confine this malady within its present limits. Surround it by a cordon of freemen that it cannot spread, and in less than twenty-five years every slave-holding State in this Union will have on its statute books a law for the gradual and final extinction of slavery. Then will have been consummated the fondest wishes of every patriot's heart. Then will our fair country be glorious indeed; and be to posterity a bright example of the true principles of government—of universal freedom.

I am opposed to the extension of slavery into territories now free, for still graver reasons—because I am opposed to despotism throughout the world. I admit that this Government cannot preach a crusade of Liberty into other States and nations, much as she abhors tyrants and tyranny. There she can only mourn over its existence.—But when the question of government is within her own control, and she permits despotism to exist, and aids its diffusion, she is responsible for it in the face of the civilized world, and before the God of Liberty. In my judgment, not only the slave States, but the General Government, recognizing and aiding as it does slavery, is a despotism. I do not use the word in a declamatory, but strictly legal signification. That government is despotic where the rulers govern subjects by their own mere will—by decrees and laws emanating from their uncontrolled will, in the enactment and extension of which the ruled have no voice, and under which they have no rights, except at the will of the rulers. Despotism does not depend upon the number of the rulers, or the number of the subjects. It may have one ruler or many. Rome was despotism under Nero; so she was under the triumvirate. Athens was a despotism under her thirty tyrants; under her four hundred tyrants; under her three thousand tyrants. It has been generally observed that despotism increases in severity with the number of despots; the responsibility is more divided, and the claims more numerous. The triumvirs each demanded his victims. The smaller the number of subjects in proportion to the tyrants the more cruel the oppression, because the less danger from rebellion. In this Government the free white citizens are the rulers—the sovereigns as we delight to be called. All others are subjects. There are, perhaps, some sixteen or seventeen millions of sovereigns, and some four millions of subjects.

The rulers and the ruled are of all colors, from the clear white of the Caucasian tribes to the swarthy Ethiopian. The former, by courtesy, are all called white. The latter black. In this Government the subject has no rights, social, political or personal. He has no voice in the laws which govern him. He can hold no property. His very wife and children are not his. His labor is another's. He, and all that pertains to him, are the absolute property of his rulers. He is governed, bought, sold, punished, executed, by laws to which he never gave his assent, and by rulers whom he never chose. He is not a serf, merely, with half the rights of men, like the subjects of despotic Russia; but a naked slave, stripped of every right which God and nature gave him, and which the high spirit of our revolution declared inalienable—which he himself could not surrender, and which man could not take from him. Is he not then the subject of despotic sway?

The slaves of Athens and Rome were free in comparison. They had some rights—could acquire some property; could choose their own masters, and purchase their own freedom; and when free could rise in social and political life. The slaves of America then lie under the most absolute and grinding despotism that the world ever saw. But, who are the despots? The rulers of the country—the sovereign people! Not merely the slaveholder who cracks the lash.—He is but the instrument of Despotism. That despotism is the government of the slave States, and the United States, consisting of all its rulers—all the free citizens. Do not look upon this as a paradox, because you and I and the sixteen millions of rulers are free. The rulers of every despotism are free. Nicholas, of Russia, is free. The Grand Sultan of Turkey is free. The butcher of Austria is free. Augustus, Antony, and Lepidus, were free while they drenched Rome in blood. The Thirty Tyrants; the Four Hundred; the Three Thousand, were free while they bound their countrymen in chains. You, and I, and the sixteen millions, are free, while we fasten iron chains, and rivet manacles on four millions of our fellow-men; tear their wives and children from them; separate them; sell them and doom them to perpetual, eternal bondage.—Are we not then despots—despots such as history will brand and God abhors?

But we are told that that is none of our business. That southern slavery is a matter between the slaveholders and their own consciences. I trust it may be so decided by impartial history, and the unerring Judge, that we may not be branded with that great stigma, and that a grievous burden may not weigh upon our souls. But could we hope for that justification, if now, when we have the power to prevent it, we should permit this evil to spread over thousands of square leagues now free, and settle upon unborn millions? Sir, for myself, I should look upon any northern man, enlightened by a northern education, who would directly or indirectly, by omission or commission, by basely voting or cowardly skulking, permit it to spread over one rood of God's free earth, as a traitor to liberty and recreant to his God!

Slavery tends to render the people among whom it is planted, arrogant, insolent, intolerant, and tyrannical towards the freemen of other parts of the Union. The honorable member from Virginia, from whom I have already quoted, (Mr. Meade,) says, speaking of slavery, "Our past history testifies to the fact that it elevates the character of the white man. *Though we have been in a numerical minority in the Union for fifty years, yet during the greater part of that period we have managed to control the destinies of the Union.* Whether on the battle-field or in the council, the sons of the South have taken the lead; and the records of the nation afford ample testimony of their *superior energy and genius!*" Sir, I do not complain of this statement. The former part of it is both candid and true. But I cannot listen to the recital without feeling the blush on my countenance that the North, with her overshadowing millions of freemen, has, for half a century, been tame and servile enough to submit to this arrogant rule.

The South imprisons northern freemen when found within her borders, if they happen to be guilty of a dark skin, and carry it "between the wind and their nobility." And when a sovereign State sends a learned and venerable agent to test the legality of such imprisonment before their own tribunals, he is driven with violence and indignity from their shores. Massachusetts has suffered, and, I trust, remembers the insult.

How often have these walls been profaned and the North insulted by the insolent threat, that if Congress legislate against Southern will, it should be disregarded, resisted to extremity, and the Union destroyed. During the present session we have been more than once told, amidst raving excitement, that if we dared to legislate in a certain way, the South would teach the North a lesson! That their minds were made up to extreme resistance! Is this the place to use threats instead of arguments? Are the Representatives of freemen to be thus treated? True, you are not wholly without justification in the belief that it will be effectual. You have too often intimidated Congress. You have more than once frightened the tame North from its propriety, and found "dough-faces" enough to be your tools. And when you lacked a given number, I take no pride in saying, you were sure to find them in old Pennsylvania, who in former years, has ranked a portion of her delegation among your most submissive slaves. But I hope, with some fears, that the race of dough-faces is extinct. I do not see how it could be otherwise. They were an unmanly, an unvirile race, incapable, according to the laws of nature, of reproduction. I hope they have left no descendants. The old ones are deep in political graves.—For them I am sure there is no resurrection, for they were soulless. Now, when the whole civilized world unites in denouncing slavery as a curse, a shame and a crime, I trust that when the great battle between liberty and slavery comes to be fought on this floor, there will be none found hiding among the stuff, no fraudulent concealments, not one accursed Achan in this whole camp of the Representatives of freemen.

The eloquent gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Seddon,) the other day, in his beautiful peroration, personated the great States of Virginia, Kentucky, and Louisiana, and in their name apostrophized the good, and I will add, the great man who now occupies the executive chair; and in their name besought him as he loved the place of his birth, the place of his nurture, and the place of his residence, not to forsake his southern brethren in this emergency, but to stand by them in defence of human bondage. How much more effective, enduring, and hallowed would that eloquence have been, had the orator's lips been touched with a coal from the Altar of Freedom! Then could he have gone with friendly anxiety to that noble, benevolent, and heroic man, and admonished him, that although he had gathered all the earthly laurels that can be reaped by the sickle of death, yet if he would have his name descend to posterity with increasing lustre, he must, by one great, just, and patriotic example, wipe out the only spot that obscures the sun of his glory. He might with propriety have taken with him the learned gentleman from Alabama, (Mr. Hilliard,) and together have pointed him to that solemn hour, which to him, and to all of us who are treading the down-hill of life, must soon arrive, when the visions of ambition and of earthly wealth shall have passed from before his eyes, and left him nothing but a gaping grave, and an eternal judgment.

The accomplished gentleman from Alabama, (Rev. Mr. Hilliard,) might with peculiar propriety, do what, with profane lips I dare not; go to his illustrious friend, and with fervid piety and eloquence more thrilling than that which made Felix tremble, implore him by a love deeper than that of birth-place, of nurture, and of residence, by the love of his own immortal soul, to be warned in time by the awful, the inexorable doom—"Accursed is the man-stealer." He might, perhaps, have pointed to the gloomy journey that leads through the dark shadow, and shown him how ineffably brighter are the glories of that Kingdom where *all* are free. Perchance, too, he would have noticed the thronging thousands travelling to that same dread tribunal, summoned to give evidence of deeds done in the body: some of them were bondsmen and slaves on earth, but whose disembodied spirits were then disenthralled, erect, tall as the proudest of earth's oppressors; and asked him to inquire of his own conscience, who was most likely to meet a hearty welcome there—he, whose cause was advocated by the supplicating voices of thousands with whom he had dealt justly on earth, and made free indeed, or he whose admission should be withstood by myriads of crushed and lacerated souls, showing their chains, their stripes, and their wounds to their Father, and to his Father; to their God, and to his Judge.

German Immigrants.—The report of the German Emigration Society says that the total emigration in 1849 was 55,740; in 1848, 52,620; in 1847, 70,735.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 21ST.

"The war goes bravely on." It is now becoming the policy of the North to deal in denunciation. Yesterday Mr. Cass, in Senate, plainly told the South, that "peaceable dissolution" was the merest chimera which had ever existed in the brain of an abstractionist. To day Col. Bissel, of Illinois, in the House, told Southern members that they might as well give up the idea of peaceable dissolution. For himself he was ready to promise once, twice, three times as many soldiers as fought with him at Buena Vista, from Illinois, to support the authority of the General Government, in the event of the commission of any act of treason, and he would pledge himself that they would fight as long as a man remained to wield a bayonet. This was the most violent Northern speech of the session, and created no little excitement, on both sides of the House.

It will have one good effect, that of convincing sectional Southern men that they cannot monopolize all the thunder. Heretofore violent denunciation has been confined to the South and a few impractical and unsustained, notoriety-seeking abolitionists. Now the North has taken to dealing in thunder and lightning, and the thunderbolts which are hurled from the other side Mason and Dixon's line do greater execution because the brimstone is (I suspect) of stronger quality. Talk of a peaceable dissolution is one thing, but talk of suppressing treason by force and arms, with cannon and bayonets and all the terrific and horrid concomitants of war, is quite another thing.

Gen. Taylor and the Union.—A letter describing the President's visit to lay the corner-stone of the Virginia Monument to Washington, relates a noteworthy observation which Gen. Taylor made to a gentleman. He said "I can be absent from Washington but three days. I have come here to partake in this solemn ceremony. At a time like this, I hope the act, and the association connected with the name and character of Washington, will arouse all the better feelings of our nature, and make us more disposed to adopt his caution on the subject of sectional divisions. He must have been gifted with almost a prophetic spirit, to have foreseen and guarded us against the danger of sectional feeling."

Relics of Washington.—Robert G. Scott, Esq., in his delivery of the oration on the occasion of laying the corner stone of the Washington Monument at Richmond, on Friday week, unfolded a small garment of the finest texture, which "the wind carried out upon its bosom as if it had been silk." This, said Mr. Scott, "is the blanket in which General Washington, when an infant, was wrapped up, on his being baptized into the Church of Christ." Here, too, said the speaker, holding up the insignia which were in his hands, "here is the masonic scarf and apron, made at La Grange by Madame de La Fayette, and presented by Gen. Lafayette to his masonic brother Gen. Washington, and worn by him when officiating as master of a Lodge in Alexandria."

Fires and Riots.—A number of sheds and small tenements in the vicinity of Seventh and Christian streets, Philadelphia, were destroyed by fire yesterday week, and, during the day, several other stables, &c., were fired by the incendiaries. The hose of four different fire companies were cut during the fire. There was, also, during the day, several fights, accompanied with the firing of pistols, brandishing of knives, and throwing of brickbats.

Gov. Crittenden in Difficulty.—The people of Madison county, Ky., have presented to the Governor, an immense bullock, weighing 2,000 lbs. In his letter acknowledging the compliment, the Governor says: "I can hardly imagine how I am ever to get so much beef consumed; and in this difficulty I wish it to be distinctly understood that I consider you and all Madison men, who may visit Frankfort, as under special obligations to come to my house and assist in eating it."

The Power of Gold!—A returned Californian, at Boston, with $22,000 of the dust, ran away with another man's wife. They were pursued and caught. The Californian agreed to pay the injured husband's travelling expenses, take the lady off the old gentleman's hands, and call accounts square. This "compromise" was agreed to, and the parties seperated mutually satisfied.

The Trenton Gazette states that a young lady in South Trenton, a few evenings since, experienced a narrow escape from death by having administered to her a spoonful of creosote, which was sent from an apothecary's shop in a vial, very improperly labelled asafœtida.

Religion is going ahead in California. Churches are going up, of different persuasions, grants of land are being made, liberal contributions in money, &c., so that the gospel, the printing press, civilization and the Yankees go hand in hand.

Horrible.—A woman named Finney, with her son and two daughters, were found in a garret in New York beastly drunk, and shortly after one of the daughters, in her drunken movements, was found laying asleep across her mother's head and face, having thus smothered her to death.

EXCITEMENT AT FREDERICK.—SINGULAR CASE.—There has been considerable excitement at Frederick, Md., in regard to the sudden death of a son of Mr. George A. Cole. A correspondent of the Hagerstown Mail says:

"After being kept for the period of four days, he was placed in Mr. Hart's vault, in the Lutheran grave-yard, with the lid of his coffin open, as there were very serious doubts whether or not he was in a trance. His disease, the doctors say, was the erysipelas, the only indication of which was a small pimple on his lip, causing much swelling, and of which, in the short space of three days he died.

Many persons have daily visited his remains, and all express their doubts. Though in this state for more than two weeks, his cheeks are as rosy and fresh as when in good health; his lips, at first somewhat blue, now have a very natural and life-like color, and his limbs are as pliant as ever, not having the rigidity of death at all—his eyes are not at all sunken, but natural as when in robust health. There is not, as yet, the least appearance of decay, and no offensive smell. His parents visit him daily, to ascertain if any change has taken place, either for better or worse. Though doctors say he is dead, many persons in the community doubt it. Doctors are not infallible. He was fifteen or sixteen years of age, fine looking and intelligent. On Sunday he was in excellent health, enjoying himself with his companions; on Wednesday night he was declared a corpse. Such is life."

The Pittsburg Presbyterian difficulties have been terminated by the Rev. Mr. West, and 103 members of his church, (the fifth of that city,) being received formally into the Old School Presbyterian Church, at a session of the Ohio Presbytery, held in Pittsburg on Tuesday last. A protest from the minority of Mr. West's Church was offered and laid on the table, after which Mr. West was interrogated on certain theological points, and the answers being satisfactory, he and his followers were received formally into the body of the church.

Shocking Accident.—A young lady, aged 16, a daughter of Mr. Rufus S. King, of New York, poured some camphine on her gloves to clean them, on Saturday, and while holding them before the fire to dry, the heat ignited the camphine, and in a moment her clothes were in flames! She was most horribly burned about the hands, arms, neck and chest, before the fire could be extinguished, and her life, on Sunday, was almost despaired of. She was burnt entirely to the bones. Too much care cannot be taken in using camphine.

Female Brutality.—About 12 o'clock, on Saturday night, a brutal fight occurred in Lombard street, above Sixth, Philadelphia, among a party of colored women. Knives, clubs, porter bottles, &c., were freely used and serious wounds inflicted, and it was with difficulty the rioters could be put down!

Abolition of the Gallows.—More than four thousand persons have already petitioned the Legislature of Massachusetts, during its present session, to abolish capital punishment. Of which about 1,200 were from Nantucket, chiefly among the Quakers.

Seven American mechanics were lately induced, by an offer of high pay, to stop at Chagres and put up a building. Before the building was completed, six of the number were dead. The seventh took passage home in the Empire City, and breathed his last the moment she dropped her anchor in New York harbor.

Incendiarism.—A stable and a small brick building, the property of Alexander Hay, at York, Pa., were destroyed by fire on Thursday morning week. A man named George Jacobs was arrested on suspicion of firing the buildings.

The sheriff of Philadelphia receives more pay than the President of the U. States, his pay amounting to $30,000 a year. The Sheriff of N. York receives in fees $45,000.

Singular Accident.

Last week, while a little daughter, aged 8, of Mr. A. Monel, of Cincinnati, was in the act of kneeling down to pray, a large needle, with a thread attached, penetrated its entire length into her knee. It was finally extracted.

Baltimore Price Current.

Flour,	-	-	4 50 to 4 62
Wheat,	-	-	1 00 to 1 06
Rye,	-	-	58 to 60
Corn,	-	-	46 to 48
Oats,	-	-	33 to 35
Beef Cattle,	-	-	4 50 to 7 25

PLAINFIELD NURSERIES,

Near York Springs, Adams County, Pa.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS FROM

15 to 20,000 Fruit Trees,

of various kinds, full grown, ready for transplanting. The largest sized Apple and Peach Trees are retailed at 10 cents. The finer Fruits generally at from 25 to 37½ cents. By the thousand the Apple and Peach are sold at $70, and the finer Fruits generally at 20 cents per piece.

Three thousand of the Peach Trees are from 8 to 12 feet high, (two years from the bud,) as straight and as thrifty as trees can grow, constituting the very choicest varieties, and many of them but little known in this part of the country, and a large proportion of them very early.

Every person who owns land, if but a lot, ought to set a few choice Peach Trees on it, as, by so doing, he can reap advantage from them in a short time, and realize the luxury of having choice ripe Peaches from July till November.

WM. WRIGHT

Feb. 11. 4t